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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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POINTED REMARKS

TOUCHING UPON POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS.

Discoursing Learnedly While People Hunger—The Grand Scoop of Our Bourgeoisie—Patriotism and Labor Bodies—The "Democratic" S. P. Papers.

Refreshingly naive is Lord Laudsowne, the leader of the anti-budget forces in the House of Lords. Lord Landsowne objects to a land tax being voted on by people who own no land. Only those who own land, his lordship insisted, "have the experience and good judgment" to vote on such a subject. How charmingly naive is unconscious class-consciousness.

The suffering masses of the country may get ready for a heavy shower of learned outpourings upon their "happy, healthy and wealthy condition." Representatives of not less than ten learned societies of the country, in coalition with European learnedness, such as Henry Higgins, representing the Royal Economic Society of England; and Signor Pantaleoni, representing "the economists of Italy," are to gather in this city on December 27 and tackle more than one hundred subjects. So that no doubt be left in the mind of any that the people clamoring for bread will be presented with neatly worded packages of sawdust. President Taft, Gov. Hughes and Mayor McClellan will officiate as masters of ceremony.

The House of Peers, the center and symbol of British conservatism and reaction, appealing, in behalf of its privileges, to the democracy of the land—that certainly is a "20th Century spectacle." Such sights are, however, not uncommon. We see some of them in this country. The San Francisco "California Weekly," a petrified capitalist organ, appeals in its issue of the 12th of November to the workingmen not to fall "into the monumental mistake of launching a Union Labor party into politics."

Let the admission be made—there is nothing small about our bourgeois rulers. Just as the discovery is being announced of the Pillars of Society in the Sugar Trust, jointly with "high officials," having been robbing the Treasury of $30,000,000, the Isthmian Canal Commission makes its report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, estimating the total cost of the Canal at $375,201,000. The original estimate under the act of June, 1902, provided for the expenditure of $144,233,359. That amount itself was truly Tweedian. The present estimate exceeds the original by $230,967,641, or nearly double. Door-mat thieving is disreputable; but there is something grand in the sweep of the highway robber.

The job of double-tracking the Trans-Siberian Railway having been bestowed upon an American syndicate, the next thing to come is a crop of syndicated articles in American magazines and dailies to the effect that Bible students have all along been mistaken in locating Paradise in Mesopotamia, and of making Hebrew the language of the Angels of the Lord. Paradise was in Siberia; and the language of the Angels is Russian with a police agent's accent.

Berger is back in America. He arrives none too soon. As will be gathered from the Milwaukee despatch in this issue, a second craft Union organization has fallen into line with its independent nomination for the approaching city election in that city. 'Tis not his fences alone that Berger will have to set in repair—if they can be repaired; the card-house structure itself of his alleged Social Democracy is on fire. Though Berger can not extinguish the conflagration, he may at least have the gratification of witnessing the bonfire.

Hoisted by its own petard! The A. F. of L. prides itself upon its "patriotism." "America for the Americans" is its "patriotic" slogan; and when there are rumblings of a war with a foreign nation, A. F. of L. organizations hasten to offer their services to the President. Now the Workingmen's Association of Canada, another "patriotic" body, discovers that its patriotism is at sword's point with the patriotism of the A. F. of L., and decides to cut loose from the A. F. of L. The decision is taken in a set of resolutions that plant themselves upon patriotism, and close with the slogan: "Canada for the Canadians." Thus the aping and echoing of bourgeois mannerisms fatedly cause the Labor that is misguided into such apings to raise rocks against which to stump its own toes and nose.

It seems that millionaire Seth Low, the now President of the National Civic Federation, was hit by "panic conditions." What else can the inference be from the gentleman's speech at the opening of the tenth annual meeting of the Federation when he spoke of the "quick recuperation from panic conditions"? Whom else could he have had in mind but himself and such as he, unless he meant also his Brother Gompers and others of that stripe who listened and applauded? Nobody else has as yet recuperated, quick or otherwise.

"Democratic methods" and "party control of the press" receive a fresh illustration, of the way the thing is understood by the Socialist party. In its issue of November 20, "The Call" addresses its chicks thus: "In accepting the donation of the German Socialists, you have shouldered an obligation that you will have to fulfill." The "Yous" accepted nothing; they were not even consulted. The accepting was done by the owners and job-holders of the paper—they "accept," and the Yous are to "shoulder the obligation." Truly an ideal division of advantages and responsibilities; truly a sublime illustration of "party control" and "democratic methods."

Profit-sharing, [illegible] the International Har[illegible] was explained in a two-column address by the chairman of the Company's Finance Committee at the second day's session of the National Civic Federation. The thing could have been explained in half a dozen lines, as follows: "Our profit sharing plan consists in first appropriating all the unpaid labor of our employes. That amount we divide in two parts. One part, consisting of 999/1000 of the whole we take as our share. The other part consisting of the remaining 1/1000 of the whole we lay aside as a possible share to be distributed among our employes, and, for the sake of safety, we bore a hole through that 1/1000 part and tie a string through the hole, and are thus able to pull that share back whenever Law, Order, Religion and the Family demand."

Is it fatality that pursues pure and simple physical forcism? A body that claims to have organized itself in England, with Brighton as its headquarters, upon the principles of "Industrial Unionism," and which, of course, blows the trumpet of arch revolutionaryism,—that body, obedient to the fatality that pursues the pure and simple bombist caricature of Industrialism, states in large caps the purpose of Industrial Unionism to be "to organize the workers for DEFENCE," etc. A revolutionary body that organizes for defence! What is called "fatality" is simply inherent logic. Logic inherent to nonsense compels, at moments least expected, some admission that disposes of rhodomontades, and furnishes correct insights.

Miss Georgian Young, of Cleveland, must be slightly in error. In suing James W. Corrigan, "a Pittsburg millionaire," for breach of promise to marry, the young lady must have got hold of the wrong man. The Corrigan who deceived her must have been some bricklayer or machinist, at any rate a proletarian. Only proletarians are "sapping the family." Millionaires are pillars of the family.

How tremendous the excitement among the College Presidents to abolish football the moment some 28 college boys got hurt!

How tremendous the calmness among the College Presidents in favor of the continuance of present mine conditions despite the death of scores of men at the St. Paul mine!

Any contradiction in this? None at all! College Presidents live on the indirect proceeds of Labor catastrophes.

An Astor yacht, with an Astor and an Astorlet on board, is missing, and straitway government wires are kept hot, a government revenue cutter is sent searching, and government officers are kept on the jump to find the missing craft. A mine blows up, three hundred and fifty men are burnt, drowned or suffocated, and not a government message is sent, not a government measure taken, and even the attempt to have a special Legislative session to inquire into the disaster seems likely to fall through. Motto: Two idle rich men are worth more than 350 industrious poor men—under capitalism.

When the stone workers on strike at Bedford, Ind., find their strike smashed they will surely impute the calamity to Sheriff Box and the militia which he summoned to the spot. Fact is, not the Sheriff, nor yet the militia will have broken up the strike. The strike breakers are the rest of "organized labor," whose system of "organization" is such as to render futile all efforts of any one of the bodies to improve its condition, and to render impossible the pulling together of all.

Fifteen miners killed outright, and two hundred and twenty-five more entombed in Tukuoka, Japan, as the result of an explosion—how American that sounds! The tune may cause the Socialist party to strike the Japanese, capitalists and proletarians, from the list of "backward races," and to inscribe them in the list of the "upwardses."

Corporation lawyers are reported to be conning the late Oil decision ordering the New Jersey Standard Oil to dissolve on account of its sundry acts of lawabidingness. These lawyers are reported closeted with leading directors of leading Trusts—all conning the decision. Addressing the jury in the case of the Wall Street Napoleon of Finance who was caught cheating, the late lamented District Atorney Col. Fellows said: "It seems to me that each time one of these fellows is caught, his experience, instead of deterring others from swindle, only serves to cause them to exercise greater acumen in swindle." Corporation lawyers and Trust Directors are at it.

The record of 28 football deaths in the present season of two months has started a move for the abolition of the game in its present form as dangerous, brutal, and deadly. In the same two months many eleven times eleven men, women and children of the producing class have either been killed outright, or insidiously, by inches, for the direct profit and monetary advantage of the non-producing class. Yet from the quarters whence arises the anti-football movement there comes no anti-wageslavery crusade. In fact, they are rather arrayed as a counter-crusade against that very crusade as it already exists in the Socialist Labor Party. The why is easy. The large football playing class is also the non-producing class. Football can be given up for dominoes. But to give up wage-slavery—why, that would imply having to go to work!

SLAVES MUST INSURE.

Chicago, November 28.—An industrial insurance plan, more comprehensive in its scope than any now in force in the large manufacturing plants of the city, is being worked out by Armour & Co., according to reports, and it is said, will soon be put in effect among the 17,000 employes of the corporation.

SOLIDARITY, WITH WHOM?

Variation is the spice of life. There was a spicy variation at Toronto to the tune regularly sung at the A. F. of L. conventions by the dauntless set of "Socialists" who there regularly introduce a "Socialist Resolution."

The substance of the Resolution, the manner of the introduction, and the "debate" thereon, up to a certain point, were the regulation ones. The fanfare finale was a little different. The Resolution was withdrawn by the introducers themselves. They did so "for the sake of Solidarity." Solidarity with whom?

Gompers being wrongly threatened by his Brother Capitalist with imprisonment for contempt of court, the policy is sound that "Labor must present a united front." The policy is plausible that no resolution should be adopted, no action taken that would denote rupture, or the prospect of such, in the ranks of the A. F. of L., with regard to the court's decision. Was the "Socialist Resolution" of such a nature? Did it threaten schism on that head? Was there a line, or a word in the thing that could, even remotely, be construed as implying a conflict of opinion with regard to the Gompers sentence? No. The Resolution did not touch upon that. With regard to the objective, which required unity of views, the Resolution was silent. The dear old thing was nothing but a tame, mild, apologetic plea for the recognition of Labor Economics.

The withdrawal of such a resolution "for the sake of Solidarity" on the sentence against Gompers, raises the question, With whom did the introducers of the Resolution seek Solidarity? If a resolution in favor of Labor Economics is incompatible with the Solidarity requisite for the upholding of Gompers's rights, then it must be that Gompers's rights are incompatible with Labor Economics, and can be safeguarded only by a posture that safeguards Capitalist Economics. And that is exactly the posture of the introducers and withdrawers.

The rhetorical outburst of Delegate Hayes, "irrespective of the differences of opinion that organized labor may entertain on economic questions, we stand in one solid line in battle against these infamous court decisions which consign our brothers to prison," was but a rhodomontade, in the flights of which to conceal actual cowardice, and flight from battle; actual surrender. The withdrawal of the Resolution was a plea for Solidarity with Brother Capitalist.

No wonder the labor-lieutenants of the capitalist class, at the convention assembled, and more than one of whom hastened away from Toronto to participate in the session of the Civic Federation in this city, received the declaration with "stormy applause."

ALL ABOUT SPOKANE

LAST GRAND STAND OF THE I-AM-A-BUMS.

Complete Failure to Confuse Workers and Oust S. L. P. Drives the Bogus I. W. W. and the S. P. Into Each Other's Arms—In the Meantime Professional Collectors of Money Have a Chance for a Little Harvest and Considerable Notoriety—The Police's Share in the Affair.

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 16.—A fight for so-called free speech is now on here by the so-called I. W. W.

This fight really started last winter when J. H. Walsh was arrested for speaking on the street. This case was decided against him in the Superior Court. The so-called I. W. W. at that time claimed that they had appealed the case to the Supreme Court, but they never explained why they did not. In place of doing so they made a compromise with the city authorities to stay off the street provided ALL OTHERS were prohibited from speaking on the street too.

This last fight started on November 2. The speakers were arrested, not for violating the city ordinance, but for disorderly conduct and inciting to riot. When arrested and found guilty they were sentenced to 30 days on the rock pile. When they refused to work, which the most of them did, they were put on bread and water. After this the prisoners absolutely refused to eat, declaring they would starve themselves to death if the city authorities did not surrender unconditionally and grant them "free speech," and set all the "free speech prisoners" free. Thompson, Filigno and Cousins were arrested at headquarters. Wilson, the Editor of the "Industrial Worker," was arrested on the street, and afterwards Foote, who succeeded Wilson, was arrested at the office of the S. P. Attorney Moore. These five were arrested for conspiracy.

As to the antecedents of Walsh and Wilson, readers of The People are informed. The correspondence by Harry Austin, in the Daily People and in the Weekly of last March 6 quotes Wilson as haranguing a crowd on the streets saying: "I am a professional thief, and fellow worker Walsh served a term in the penitentiary at Walla Walla." I don't know Cousins; as to Filigno, he used to work in a grocery store here. I noticed him something over a year ago. He was walking around decorated with an Esperanto button. I suppose the greatest crime he ever committed was in staying with the so-called I. W. W. after the adoption of their new preamble, and then becoming secretary of the central committee and trying to make an easy living off the union. The Socialist party Local of Spokane had already endorsed the action of the so-called I. W. W. This might seem strange of a pure and simple political ballot organization, to endorse the action of a pure and simple physical force organization, so I will have to explain or rather not explain the action of the so-called Socialist party of Spokane.

At a meeting of the Socialist party at Oliver Hall a short time ago, the chairman, Mr. Lichty, in defending Victor Berger, made this statement: "The working class will never gain anything until they provide themselves with arms. I am going to buy a gun with the first money I have to spare. I will advise every workingman to do the same." As those statements of the chairman have never been repudiated by the local S. P.'s it is presumed he must have spoken for the organization.

The arrest of the so-called I. W. W.'s stirred up the Socialist party as they never were before. A mass meeting was called for November 4 at Masonic Temple but the Masons refused to let them have the hall when they found out what purpose it was wanted for. Next Carpenters' Hall was engaged, but they too refused to let them hold the meeting in their hall. After this the Socialist party men adjourned to Sprague avenue and Jefferson street, thereby recognizing the city ordinance in regard to street speaking. They could not very well speak within the proscribed limit for fear of being arrested and thrown into jail and getting their collars and cuffs ruffled by rubbing against the "hoboes." At their meeting they presented for adoption a resolution with this clause: "Resolved That we, the citizens and taxpayers, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby *petition* the City Council to end the present city ordinance," etc. Crawling on their knees and laying a petition at the feet and licking the boots of the Mayor and City Council by a body calling themselves revolutionary, begging to be allowed to go out on the street to tell the working class how to overthrow the present system, was the S. P. posture.

At the Socialist party meeting at Oliver Hall Sunday evening, November 7, J. P. Dugan, one the principal leaders of this free speech movement, was speaking when I came up. Appealing for funds to carry on this fight, he declared he was going out on the street and get arrested and go to jail and starve with the rest of the boys. Subsequent speakers remonstrated with him not to do so; that his and Gatewood's place was outside, not inside, the jail. Nevertheless, Mr. Dugan went out and got arrested on November 10. The next day he was turned loose again on account of *sickness in his family back in Chicago* and allowed to go free so that he could go to his family. From all accounts, he is still in Spokane.

The next speaker, D. C. Coates, after much twisting and turning and pretending to ridicule Chief of Police Sullivan and the city administration for the crazy notion of calling out the fire department to turn the water on the people on the street, finally made the declaration that probably the chief of police without realizing it, by calling out the fire department and turning the water on the people, became the means of relieving the tension and taking the people's attention away from the speakers for the time being, thereby making it appear that the situation was serious before the arrival of the fire department.

I was standing on the corner of Main avenue and Stevens street, the center of the so-called disturbance, when the fire department arrived, and up to this time the crowd was not very great and two policemen could have cleared the street in a short time if they had wanted to. there were several policemen there at the time and all they needed to have done was to command the people to move on and the street would have been cleared in about five minutes.

After Mr. Coates, several S. P. speakers took the platform, urging all those who had "nothing to lose but their chains," that it was their duty to go to jail and starve while the speakers themelves considered it their duty to stay in their offices and parlors. In place of showing the so-called I. W. W. where they were making mistakes the Socialist party members stood back applauding, clapping their hands, egging them on, and making their case worse all the time, while they, the S. P.s themselves, sat in their offices and parlors, enjoying all of the good things of life, congratulating themselves on what grand strokes they were making for their pretended fight for liberty, and which they think is bound to result in an increased vote next election.

The last speaker, Mr. Fred Moore, attorney for the so-called I. W. W., argued that free speech had been allowed on the streets of Spokane for many years and nothing was said until the I. W. W. began to put up a fight against some local bourgeois interest, "the Employment agents," which was behind the move to stop free speech. He said that this was was going to be "the greatest fight ever put up against a labor organization in America"; that it was "even greater than the Idaho case against Moyer and Haywood" because it not only involved free speech but also a free press and the very existence of the I. W. W. in the United States. He appealed to the audience for everybody to put their shoulders to the wheel and help the cause along in any way they were able to, which, of course, would be money to fight the case with, to feed the "martyrs" when they come out of jail (and I suppose if a very good collection could be taken up, that there might be a small amount left over for a little extra attorney fee). Holding up a small memorandum book, Mr. Moore said that the same had been "forgotten" by E. J. Foote on the day of his arrest in Moore's office; that he was just going to read some extracts from it to show the state of mind of the owner; to show that such a man could not possibly harbor any evil designs in his heart. The quotation, I think, he said was from Macaulay, and started as follows: "It is sweet and seemly to die," etc., and was delivered by Mr. Moore so dramatically and touchingly that I forgot the most of the quotation. But I think it is the same as appeared in the "Industrial Worker" November 11, which was pretended to be taken from Mr. Foote's note book and ran as follows:

Horace said: "It is sweet and seemly to die for one's country."

Macaulay:

"How can man die better
Than by facing fearful odds
For the ashes of his fathers
And the temples of his god."

I suppose this will be used later in the defense and ought to bring every patriotic American to the rescue of Mr. Foote.

Another meeting was held under the auspices of the Socialist party at the Municipal Courtroom Sunday evening, November 14. The chairman stated that they had been denied the halls in the city, so they were finally granted the courtroom. The speakers were Elizabeth Gurley Flynn Jones and Mr. Work, a national organizer of the Socialist party. Mr. Work urged on the audience to keep street speaking going as it had started saying it was the same thing as the S. P. had been up against in other cities. Mrs. Flynn-Jones made a strong plea for funds to carry on the fight, money to defend the prisoners, money to buy grub to feed the boys when they are coming off the boxcars and to feed them again when they have served out their sentences: money, I suppose, like last summer during the strike at Somers and Kalispell, Mont., when donations were called for by the so-called I. W. W. of this city for the poor lumberjacks and their families, and out of this collection Heslewood and Walsh got the bulk of the money so collected, Heslewood getting $75, Walsh $60, according to the statement of the Spokane "Industrial Worker" itself.

Gatewood and the rest of the leaders seem to have been persuaded that they would gain more glory and sacrifice themselves and become the greatest martyrs of all by staying out of jail eating three square meals a day, while their fellow workers were on a "hunger strike" in prison. Those leaders know what they are up against but they carefully hide it from the rank and file. The Socialist

(Continued on page two.)

LOS ANGELES S. P. ER

TRIES HIS PARTY'S PENNSYLVANIA TRICK AND GETS LEFT.

S. P. Attorney Holston, Defeated at Primary Election by S. L. P. Member, Tries to Have Latter Disqualified Because He Is a Tailor—Turned Down.

Los Angeles, Cal., November 16.—This morning A. R. Holston of the Socialist party, made application to the City Council to set aside the nomination of George Edwards of the Socialist Labor Party, "who defeated him in the primaries," on the ground that Edwards was not a practicing attorney, and that his name be substituted. The matter came up in the Council this afternoon. Holston, who is an attorney, and Attorney Noleman presented the side of the Socialist party, while H. J. Schade, member of the City Campaign Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, represented Mr. Edwards' side.

Noleman and Holston maintained that the primary election law contemplated a practicing attorney and that the City Council had powers to pass on qualifications of candidates.

Mr. Schade contended that the charter made no specific statements regarding qualifications, and that the Council had no such powers during process of election, that such action should be taken either before the primaries or be made a judicial contest in case of Mr. Edwards being elected. Asked by a Councilman why the Socialist Labor Party nominated a tailor instead of an attorney, Schade answered that the Socialist Labor Party through Mr. Edwards wished to supervise the advisory power of the City Attorney's office from a class-conscious workingman's standpoint. Socialists believing in collective ownership of factories and lands instead of private ownership, such power would be used with such ultimate aim in view. As to cases where a practicing attorney must participate, there were plenty of good lawyers on the labor market of capitalism who could be hired. City Attorney Hewitt agreed with the first two points of Mr. Schade and added humorously that a tailor might be an improvement on some lawyers; whether he had the S. P. type in mind he did not specify. The Council was about to dismiss the matter, but Holston insisted on a decision and a roll call vote, and he got it. Motion: "That application of A. R. Holston to disqualify Geo. Edwards, Socialist Labor Party candidate for City Attorney, be denied." By roll call every Councilman voted "aye." Now Holston threatens to bring mandamus proceedings. The case grew out of the primaries of November 10, Edwards, S. L. P., receiving 1,950 votes; Holston, S. P., receiving 1.640.

The defeat of the S. P. by the S. L. P. is cause of much comment in Socialistic circles here. At the Socialist Proletariat Club many have expressed their intention of supporting the S. L. P. candidates in the final election on December 7, and practically the majority of the S. P. local here are in favor of the S. L. P. position. They are disgusted with the splits and quarrels in their party, and many refuse to subscribe or circulate their privately owned papers. One member stated, if necessary, he would leave the Socialist party to support the S. L. P. candidates. They think a class-conscious tailor with working class "horse-sense" is better than a red tape hair-splitting lawyer.

Bowed by the weight of middle-class interests, state autonomy, A. F. of L. unionism, privately owned papers, land and mining schemes, the Socialist party is fast falling to the ground. How to save the good material and gather it for itself is now the work of the S. L. P.

Comrade.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The members of the National Executive Committee are hebery notified that the next regular semi-annual session will convene at National Headquarters in New York City, on SUNDAY morning, January 2nd, 1910, at 10 o'clock sharp.

State Executive Committees are hereby notified to send a copy of the credentials and pledges of their respective N. E. C. members to this office before January 1st, 1910.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
New York, November 29, 1909.

AUSTRALIA NOTES

ITEMS FROM NEW SOUTH WALES WHICH LIGHT UP CONDITIONS IN LABOR MOVEMENT THERE.

Sydney, N. S. W., Australia, October 26.—The New South Wales Legislature has enforced its iniquitous Sabbath Observance Law suppressing lectures on intellectual subjects and thereby closing all Socialist halls; the picture shows and "sacred" concerts have been granted permits and still ply their trade. So to the most superficial thinker it is obvious that the object of the criminal capitalist class is the suppression of Socialist propaganda as Sunday is the only day that the worker has a little breathing time and therefore is able to listen to the great Cause that concerns him most.

The New South Wales Labor Council is composed of the most flagrant fakirs this side of the line. The Evangelical Council recently approached them for their co-operation in petitioning the Government anent the suppression of Sunday moving picture shows, and after a short debate they agreed to co-operate with the "Wowsers," who are mainly responsible for the unjust "Sabbath Law."

The Church throughout the ages in all countries has ever been on the side of the Ruling Class against the Working Class; it has always been a powerful and potent weapon for fostering ignorance and superstition; it has tortured and slain the flower of humanity; it has stemmed the tide of human progress; it has suppressed Science and put back knowledge a thousand years, and all for the "Love of God." It is the mental militant bulwark of the Capitalist Class throughout the world.

What more beautiful concept of religion and idealism could the workers desire than the immortal Tom Paine's words of light and wisdom: "The World is my Country; to do Good, my Religion." This is a simple faith and a negation of intolerance, superstitution and oppression.

The real prayer of the black coated army is, "Lord keep the wealth producers ignorant and we'll keep them poor, docile, humble, and willing victims of exploitation and wholesale murder." The "Lord's Shepherds" get a luxurious share of the sheeps' fleeces from the idle Ruling Class, hence their wholehearted support of the hellish Capitalist system.

A party of California boy athletes arrived here some months ago under the care of Major Peixotto. They were received by the Y. M. C. A. and eulogized by the capitalist press. They relied on athletic sports for their maintenance while on tour, but the trip proved a failure and they were finally stranded in Melbourne.

Under Socialism the workers of all countries could exchange visits.

Stranded because they lacked a few pieces of metal, while leviathan-steamers constantly cross and re-cross the Pacific between the two continents. But then these commodious greyhounds are not for the children of the workers; they are for gilded parasites who globe-trot round the earth.

Jingoism has run mad here. Our "patriots" are catching them while they are young and pliable and have formed the public school children into corps of boy scouts and girl aids. It is a sickly sight to see children of tender years, sallying forth every Saturday, dressed in khaki, to readily learn the hellish art of killing their fellow slaves in the future years, for the love of God and the Empire.

The farm laborers of this state have formed themselves into a craft union of "Rural Workers." Shortly thereupon the following advertisement appeared in British papers: "4,000 farm hands wanted in N. S. W., passage assisted; work guaranteed." This is evidently a dodge to flood the rural districts with more labor.

Many of the female immigrants from Great Britain brought out under false pretences, have been forced into the streets, and those employed are working under degrading conditions and are sweated beyond endurance.

H. E. Holland, national secretary of the Socialist Federation of Australia, was released from Albury Jail on October 4, after serving four months of his sentence. Stokes and May will languish in prison.

The eight-hour demonstration of the craft unions was held on October 3, and was a pitiable exhibition of wage slavery. It has degenerated into a huge capitalist advertising affair.

With the exception of a few skilled trades who work from eight and three-quarter to nine hours a day, the eight hour day is practically unknown in Australia, the working hours for the majority being anything from nine hours to sixteen hours a day.

Tyrant Wade, the strike breaking and jailing N. S. W. Premier, was an honored guest at the eight-hour banquet and was slobbered over by the Labor leaders who spoke of the "common interests between brother Capital and brother Labor." This is the Premier who showed no quarter during the memorable Broken Hill and other strikes. He did his bloody work only too well, and has given sectional unionism a blow from which it will never recover. "Bird of a feather," etc.

The brutal murder of Francisco Ferrer has caused intense indignation in the Socialist and Labor ranks of Australia, and sympathetic resolutions have been passed in condemnation, and to hasten the international organization of the world's workers to overthrow this most foul and brutal capitalist system which permits such a dastardly deed.

The Federal Elections will take place in March next year. They promise to be the most bitterly fought out elections yet in Australia. The following Socialist Labor Party stalwarts have been selected to carry the Socialist banner for the Senate: Thomas Hoare, James Owen Moroney, and Robert MacKenzie.

ALL ABOUT SPOKANE.

(Continued from page one.)

party will not inform them and only the Socialist Labor Party has been pointing out to the rank and file what it would mean to abandon political action and strike the political clause from the preamble, but so far the S. L. P. has only been sneered at and vilified by the leaders.

The citizens say speaking can not be allowed on the streets because the streets are laid out for business and traffic, and not for public meetings. If anybody wants to speak let them get a hall and nobody will object. Of course the capitalists are only using their God-given rights when they appropriate the sidewalks for their own benefit when they have stairways projecting out 4 or 5 feet,, trapdoors, in the middle of the sidewalks leading down to cellars, etc., right in the busiest part of the city. Very often a person walking along those sidewalks, which are supposed to be public, finds himself all at once on the edge of one of those hell-holes yawning at his feet and scarcely room for one person to pass by. To that nobody is supposed to object, but let a dozen or so people congregate in the middle of the street,—that is another proposition.

The different branches of Anarchists in Spokane may yet get the city into a state of disorder by their action: the so-called I. W. W., by their not appealing their case to the Supreme Court, but preferring to force the issue by starving themselves to death, the Socialist party by advocating the buying of guns and getting ready to fight, and the capitalists by preventing free speech and mocking the other two groups of Anarchists, telling them to get a hall and then showing their despotic disposition in refusing to let them have the halls. If the three sets of disorderly crews should start to bulldoze one another too much something is apt to be doing in Spokane.

The Spokane "Labor World" has appeared since October 22 with the "Arm and Hammer" emblem. As D. C. Coates is supposed to be associate Editor of this paper, which is the organ of and is owned by the A. F. of L. unions in this city, and as D. C. Coates is a very prominent leader in the S. P. and A. F. of L., and now a champion of the so-called I. W. W.s in their troubles and tribulations, and as all those organizations in general and D. C. Coates in particular are not supposed to have any special love for the Socialist Labor Party, it would be well for all members of the S. L. P. to take notice and be on their watch.

Now, what is there behind all this? The jig was up with the so-called I. W. W. or "I-am-a-bums." The organization was about down and out, and this so-called "free speech" was to be their last grand stand. These so-called I. W. W.'s had not succeeded, as they were expected, to muddle up the labor movement to the extent it was expected it would be. Wherever the S. L. P. members have been this summer, either in railroad, or logging camps, or harvest fields, they have been compelled to fight the physical force element and thereby clarify the rest of the men in the camps, carrying S. L. P. propaganda into places where it never would have been listened to before. About to collapse partly out of its own weakness and partly through the resistance that it met from the S. L. P. elements, the so-called I. W. W. fell into the arms of the S. P., which took it up as their natural kith and kin, and the two together are now pretending to be out for free speech.

There is also something else in all this. Winter is coming on. The I-am-a-bums headquarters would become a sheltering place for a lot of worthless characters. The police are utilizing the riots to break up the nesting place for such elements. The police could not very well break them up with force. So they tried to accomplish their purpose indirectly. It may be that since they got it started the police might take advantage of the movement to deport a few trouble makers and of course after this movement is put down, to have arguments to cast reflections on the real I. W. W. when they begin to organize again.

Robert Clausen.

More on Spokane.

Spokane, Wash., November 22.—The conspiracy cases against the officers of the so-called I. W. W. started in the municipal court on November 19. The men being tried separately. The first case called was that against Filigno, the secretary of the union, Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Don Kizer was the first witness for the State. He said he went to the I. W. W. hall just before the free speech movement, and started to interview the officers of Union. He stated he asked them if they did not think it would be better for them to send one man out on the street to speak and have him arrested and then bring a test case in court, which he thought would be better than to send all those men out on the street which might cause a riot or even bloodshed.

The manager of the Telegraph company, by the order from the court, produced several telegrams sent by Filigno to Kalispell, Butte, Los Angeles, and other places. The telegram read: "Fight on, send men." After the State was through with their witnesses, Mr. Tone objected to the complaint, claiming that defendant was arrested under one ordinance and was being tried under another; that when Judge Mann declared the ordinance of 1909 unconstitutional, it left the city without a street speaking ordinance. Judge Mann held that when he declared the ordinance of 1909 unconstitutional he declared the ordinance of 1908 in force.

Must Use Legal Methods.

The prosecuting attorney asked leave to amend complaint. He argued that it did not really matter whether the complaint was brought under the old or the new ordinance or no ordinance at all; these men had been brought here for the express purpose of violating the city ordinance and forcing the city to enact an ordinance to comply with their demand. He read from the laws of Washington the Conspiracy Act of the Criminal Code: "To accomplish any criminal or unlawful purpose or to accomplish a purpose not in itself criminal or unlawful, by criminal or unlawful means." If the ordinance was wrong, he said, the arrested men would be in their rights to have it repealed, either through the courts or by legislation; by doing this they would be doing a legal act in a legal way. Those men by bringing others from outside to fill the jail and force the city to comply with their demand, were using unlawful means to accomplish their purpose.

Laws Will Be Enforced.

Judge Mann said that until changed in a legal way the laws must be observed so long as they are on the statute books, even if it becomes necessary to call out the entire force of the land to protect them. "This young man," Judge Mann said, "I have known for a number of years, and I have the highest regard for him. I think his intentions were the very best. I think his motive was to do good to his fellow men, but when he so far forgets himself the way he has done in the way of violating the laws, a lesson must be administered."

Filigno was then bound over to the Superior Court in the sum of $2,000. All hope of the men of being liberated seems to hinge on the error in the complaint, which will be the main point of argument before the Superior Court.

The town is now quiet so far as street speaking is concerned; a few speakers are arrested once in a while but they don't draw much attention any more. The Socialist Party is continuing to attempt to fire the enthusiasm of those would-be martyrs for "free speech," but the S. P.'s themselves, and the leaders of the so-called I. W. W. are very careful not to expose their own precious selves on the streets.

R. Clausen.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

STILL ANOTHER GUN

Trained on Berger's Burg Simplicissimus.

Milwaukee, November 22.—The Allied Printing Trades Council of Milwaukee, acknowledging the compliment paid by the Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, has also endorsed the candidacy of Joseph La Fleur for alderman-at-large. The Council has adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers of this city, in very complimentary terms, has called upon one of our delegates, Mr. La Fleur, to become a candidate in behalf of organized labor for alderman-at-large at the coming spring election, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Milwaukee Allied Printing Trades council, hereby express our appreciation for the kindness shown Delegate La Fleur and the confidence placed in him by the railroad boys; and be it further

Resolved, By the Milwaukee Allied Printing Trades council, that this body also endorse the candidacy of Mr. La Fleur for the office of alderman-at-large as representative of organized labor in the common council of the city of Milwaukee.

Now, this is only the beginning. It is not yet election day. On the contrary, the same is several months ahead of us, and already at this early date two strong labor organizations show their hostile attitude toward the local Social Democrats, who have time and again told us that they had absolute control over the trade union situation in the city of Milwaukee. It seems that they have reckoned without their host. There seem to be others that are out for political honors, nobody will dispute them the right to divide the political spoils. The whole thing must be a terrible blow to the Social Democrats, Mr. Berger being far away, and dark clouds are gathering on the horizon of his party! A critical situation, indeed.

H. B.

SWEDES ORGANIZE ON PACIFIC COAST.

Form Branch of Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation.

San Francisco, Cal., November 17.—Last week Comrade Andrew Anderson, Organizer of the Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation, arrived in the Bay cities and set to work to organize a branch of the Federation. On Sunday evening, November 14th, he arranged for a lecture and entertainment at New Era Hall, 2121 Market street. The meeting opened at 8 o'clock, and the hall was well filled. Charles A. Johnson, of Fruitvale, acted as chairman. The first speaker was John Sandgren, who spoke in Swedish, and briefly compared the conditions and status of organization of the Labor Movement among the Scandinavians of this country with that at home in Scandinavia, which was entirely in favor of the latter. He paid the tribute due to the Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation of America for its work in connection with the Swedish strike, and showed that there is every reason why a branch of the Federation should be launched in 'Frisco and why the Scandinavians should join it and desert the orthodox organizations which so far have held their attention.

The next speaker was Olive M. Johnson, who spoke in English upon the subject of the growth and development of International Socialism and the causes therefore. She urged the necessity of a sound organization to accomplish working class emancipation, which must be the work of the working class in the near future.

Andrew Anderson was the last speaker. He addressed the audience in the Norwegian language. He went fully into the present condition of the working class and the causes therefore, the exploitation practiced by the capitalist class, the impossibility of accomplishing anything for labor along the old methods of organization, and he closed by outlining the organization of the Scandinavian Federation, and called for the organization of a branch of the same. All the speeches were well received by the audience.

"The Harmony Sextette" of San Francisco rendered a number of selections in English and Swedish to the great delight of the audience, which received the excellent and harmonious singing with enthusiasm that only repeated encores could satisfy.

The program closed at ten o'clock. The chairs disappeared as if by magic, and Pilstrand's fine orchestra took possession of the platform. Then those present enjoyed two hours of a jolly social time.

In the meantime Anderson went the rounds, and became acquainted. As a result he was able to announce before the final adjournment that he had taken twenty-seven applications and several promises for members of the branch, and that it would be launched on Sunday, November 21.

A number of pamphlets and papers were sold.

Similar meetings will be arranged in Oakland.

MASSACHUSETTS OFFICIAL RETURNS.

S. L. P. Gains, While S. P. Has Heavy Slump.

Lowell, Mass., November 28.—The official returns for governor of Massachusetts are: S. L. P., 2,999; S. P., 10,137. This is an 11.68 per cent gain for the S. L. P. over its 1908 vote of 2,567. The S. P.'s vote this year is 29.75 per cent. behind its vote of 1908, when it got 14,430.

STATE SOCIALISM.

A Method by Which Germany Tries to Combat Revolutionary Sicialism.

It needs not the argument of class-conscious Socialists to disprove the claims of those who hold that municipal or government ownership is not Socialism: the enemies of Socialism themselves refute that. In the "Evening Post" of Nov. 27 appeared an article in which the writer shows how the German government tries to meet with State Socialism the opposition of revolutionary Socialists. The "Post's" correspondent also voices a complaint of the bourgeoisie, in that it is much deprived from holding fat jobs of State.

The "Post's" article is in part here reproduced:

With its comprehensive, ever-widening scheme of social legislation, modern Germany incorporates in a measure greater than the world has ever seen the idea of the care of the individual by the State. The system represents under actual conditions almost the limit to which a modern State seeks to combat revolutionary collectivism.

Germany has become the Mecca of the modern sociologist; her wonderful technical organization has become the model upon which a Radical English Cabinet bases its plans of social reform, and commissions of all nations come to Germany in never-ending procession to study her schemes of insurance and State control with a view to applying German methods to problems at home. In Germany, the State, octopus-like, is stretching out its suckers, grappling in turn every social condition; the official apparatus is growing proportionately and the horde of officials swells yearly; bureaucracy rules supreme, and the theory of the all-wisdom of the State is raised to a fetish before which the whole nation must bow down.

Prussia leads the way in social legislation, in State Socialism, and it is in Prussia that bureaucracy is most rampant. And in Prussia bureaucracy is synonymous with reactionary Conservatism, for the directors of bureaucracy are an oligarchy of noblemen, bound hand and foot in the trammels of tradition, whose minds have not kept pace with the widened functions of the State!

We write the year 1909, but the principles and doctrines of the local administrations are those of 1809. The provincial and district governors, the Regierungspresidenten and Landrate, are almost exclusively drawn from the ranks of the ultra-exclusive aristocracy; they measure men by their politics and pedigrees and the idea of loyalty and patriotism going with any other outlook on life than that of the cast-iron Conservative is generally beyond the measure of their understanding.

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PABLO IGLESIAS'S

Speech at the Monster Mass Meeting Held in Madrid, November 7, to Cement the Union of the Republican and Socialist Forces to Overthrow the Monarchy.

Fellow Citizens:—Before expressing a judgment upon this action, allow me a few words upon the relation between Republicans and Socialists. They may not be urgent, in view of the fact that the purposes that have brought us together are well known. Nevertheless, certain utterances in this tribune compel me to take up that matter.

We uphold in all their purity the ideals of the Socialist party—social equality. We aspire after the conquest of the Public Powers by the proletariat. We are of the opinion that the Church is a prop of the bourgeois system, and that the Army is another of its props. And neither now nor ever shall we sacrifice any part of our program—absolutely nothing.

Driven by a necessity that is common to all of us here congregated—the defence of political liberties, and to secure for the same the guarantees that may be possible within the framework of the present social system, we have come to a union with the Republican party, and we enter upon the union with such sincerity, abnegation and loyalty that none can excel us. Of that I cannot now give you proofs; our deeds will furnish them.

Three weeks ago we celebrated another great act to condemn the Maurist policies, to express our wish that never more D. Antonio Maura may rise to power, and to manifest our firm intention to defend freedom against all reactionary elements, and in order by all such acts to render ourselves worthy of figuring among civilized peoples.

In to-day's act we maintain all that was said then, and we now also pick up the glove which on the 25th, and in a moment of delirium, Senor Maura threw from the Senate at the feet of the revolutionary elements. How are we to pick up that glove? Altho' the answer may seem paradoxical, we shall pick it up by endeavoring to complete the work begun by Maura himself. He said he would make the revolution from above; he has done so partly; we are going to finish it from below.

That he has proceeded until now revolutionarily is certain.

Who more than he has labored to break down the monarchic constitution? Neither the Republicans nor we. Due to what he has done, that institution can no longer go out for a walk in Europe, least of all in Spain. To him it is due that all civilized countries rose against his policy, and against the institution that pursued it.

Who is it that made possible that the concentration of the republican forces is on the point of being realized. It was he, with his brutalities and his persecutions.

His work also is the unity of Republicans and Socialists. Without his barbarisms, ferocious, sanguinany policy—it deserves all these adjectives—all this could not have been accomplished. We shall finish what he could not complete. He aimed at terminating his labors with Reaction; we shall see to it that they terminate in Revolution. Therefore shall we say unto him: "No, our former co-laborer, you are not able to complete the work; that is our task—and we shall fulfill it, if necessary, at the sacrifice of our lives."

The monarchic institution cannot side with the Revolution. Seeing it inclines towards Reaction, it must fall on that side. Therefore, in order that crimes of the nature of those of Clementi Garcia and Ferrer be no longer committed; in order that persecutions such as have been carried out be no no more put on foot; in order that our people be not afflicted as they have been afflicted, it is our duty to struggle to the end that the monarchic institution disappear, and be substituted with the Republic.

We ask no promise from the Republicans for the morrow. We do ask of them that they be republican to-day, not with words, but in fact. Instal the republic, though it be a conservative one; sweep the monarchy out of existence. As to the improvements which the proletariat demands, it will conquer them by dint of its own efforts.

Let the obstacle of the monarchy vanish. Let commerce, industry and agriculture develop. Along with them will also develop the power and organization of the proletariat.

As you see we do not join in the alliance with a petty goal in view. The electoral coalition is not yet a fact. But to judge by the facts so far gathered we are marching thither. The importance that we attach to the electoral struggle, and have ever attached, is that it may serve as an aid to the revolution, not to satisfy petty ambitions, or flatter vanities.

The country is so tired of suffering and sorrow that, if it but discover in us the ready spark of sacrifice and abnegation, then all that is good, intelligent and progressive in its folds will enthusiastically follow our lead, and will quickly tear down the monarchy.

I shall close by paraphrasing our foe, the petty tyrant—if with so favorable an atmosphere as the present one for the triumph of the republic, we fail to introduce it, and fail to triumph, we shall be unworthy of the name of men.

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TWO PASSAGES

FROM THE DEBATE ON THE PREAMBLE OF THE I.W.W. IN THE FIRST CONVENTION.

[In view of the claim made in both pure and simple political and pure and simple physical force quarters that the I. W. W. Preamble is contradictory in that in one place it calls for political action and in another proposes to execute the revolutionary act "without affiliation with any political party," the below two passages prom the debate in the first convention on the Preamble will be of interest. They are taken from the stenographic report of the convention, pp. 225-228, and pp. 230-231.

Upon the Committee on Constitution's reporting the Preamble, Delegate A. M. Simons, who, as a pure and simple politician, operated with the Anarchist element in the convention against organizing the I. W. W., objected to the wording of the Preamble as contradictory. Delegate DeLeon of the Committee answered:]

The paragraph, if you will let me read it over again, says: "Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political as well as the industrial field and take and hold that which they produce by their labor, through an economic organization of the working class without affiliation with any political party." That is the language as offered. I wish to speak for the clause as a member of that committee, and against the proposed substitute. The argument has been made by Delegate Simons that it is contradictory; that this clause proposes political action without a political party. Now, let me invite your attention to the Manifesto, to the promise and invitation under which this convention is gathered, and under the terms of which it is convened. You will find on page four of this issue of this form of the Manifesto (holding up a copy), this passage: "Craft divisions foster political ignorance among the workers, thus DIVIDING THAT CLASS AT THE BALLOT BOX as well as in the shop, mine and factory"; and on the next page of the Manifesto you find this clause: "It (this organization) should be established as the economic organization of the working class WITHOUT AFFILIATION WITH ANY POLITICAL PARTY." If to recognize the necessity of uniting the working people on the political field, and in the same breath to say that the taking and the holding of the things that the people produce can be done without affiliation with any political party—if that is a contradiction; if it can be said that these two clauses in this proposed paragraph are contradictory, then the contradiction was advocated by Delegate Simons himself, who was one of the signers of this Manifesto. (Applause.) Here you have his signature (holding up the page of the Manifesto with Simon's signature). But, delegates, there is no contradiction, none whatever; and I consider that these two passages in the Manifesto, if any one thing was to be picked out more prominent than any other, are indeed significant of the stage of development, genuine capitalistic development in America. This Manifesto enumerates a series of evils that result from the present craft division:—it shatters the ranks of the workers and renders industrial and financial solidarity impossible; union men scab it upon one another; jealousy is created, and prohibitive initiation fees are adopted; "craft divisions foster political ignorance among the working class, thus dividing them at the ballot box." If this, the division of the working class on the political field, is an evil, then it follows that unity of the working people on the political field is a thing to be desired. And so it is; and this clause in the Preamble correctly ed states it. That being so, does this other sentence sound contradictory, the sentence that provides that the new organization shall be without affiliation with any political party? The situation in America, as presented by the thousand and one causes that go to create conditions, removes the seeming contradiction. That situation establishes the fact that the "taking and the holding" of the things that labor needs to be free can never depend upon a political party. (Applause.) If anything is clear in the American situation it is this: That if any individual is elected to office upon a revolutionary ballot, that individual is a suspicious character. (Applause). Whoever is returned elected to office on a program of labor emancipation; whoever is allowed to be filtered through by the political election inspectors of the capitalistic class;—that an is a carefully selected tool, a aitor of the working people, selected by the capitalistic class. (Applause.)

It is out of the question that here in America—I am speaking of America and not Europe—that here in America a political party can accomplish that which this clause demands, the "taking and the holding." I know not a single exception of any party candidate, ever elected upon a political platform of the emancipation of the working class, who did not sell them out as fast as elected. (Applause). Now, it may be asked, "that being so, why not abolish altogether the political movement? Why, at all, unite the workers on the political field?" The aspiration to unite the workers upon the political field is an aspiration in line and in step with civilization. Civilized man, when he argues with an adversary, does not start with clenching his fist and telling him, "smell this bunch of bones." He does not start by telling him, "Feel my biceps." He begins with arguing; physical force by arms is the last resort. That is the method of the civilized man, and the method of civilized man is the method of civilized organization. The barbarian begins with physical force; the civilized man ends with that, when physical force is necessary. (Applause). Civilized man will always here in America give a chance to peace; he will, accordingly, proceed along the lines that make peace possible. But civilized man, unless he is a visionary, will know that unless there is Might behind your Right, your Right is something to laugh at. And the thing to do, consequently, is to gather behind the ballot, behind that united political movement, the Might which is alone able, when necessary, to "take and Hold." Without the working people are united on the political field; without the delusion has been removed from their minds that any of the issues of the capitalist class can do for them anything permanently, or even temporarily; without the working people have been removed altogether from the mental thraldom of the capitalist class, from its insidious influence, there is no possibility of your having those conditions under which they can really organize themselves economically in such a way as to "take and hold." And after those mental conditions are generally established, there needs something more than the statement to "take and hold"; something more than a political declaration, something more than the permission of the capitalist political inspectors to allow this or that candidate to filter through. You then need the industrial organization of the working class, so that, if the capitalist should be foolish enough in America to defeat, to thwart the will of the workers expressed at the ballot—I do not say "the will of the workers, as returned by the capitalist election inspectors," but the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box—then there will be a condition of things by which the working class, can absolutely cease production, and thereby starve out the capitalist class and render their present economic means and all their preparations for war absolutely useless. (Applause). Then, the clause "between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political as well as industrial field, and TAKE AND HOLD that which they produce by their labor"—through what? —THROUGH AN ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION OF THE WORKING CLASS, "without affiliation with any political party," stands out in all the clearness of its solid foundation and challenging soundness. That clause is a condensation, I should say, of hundreds of volumes now in the libraries of the country, and of many more volumes that have not yet been written, but the facts upon which they are based are coming forward. One of the facts, a fact of great importance is that curious apparition—the visionary politician, the man who imagines that by going to the ballot box, and taking a piece of paper, and looking about to see if anybody is watching, and throwing it in and then rubbing his hands and jollying himself with the expectation that through that process, through some mystic alchemy, the ballot will terminate capitalism, and the Socialist Commonwealth will arise like a fairy out of the ballot box. That is not only visionary; it is the product of that cowardice which we find very generally in the politics of some men who claim to represent the working class (applause), on account of which we find that such politics in nine cases out of ten degenerate into what is called "possibilism." It brings about a repetition of the methods of the Christian church, which raises a fine, magnificent ideal in the remote future, to be arrived at some time, sooner or later—rather later than sooner—eventually if not later—and in the meantime practices all "possible," "practical" wrong. (Applause). I maintain that this clause, consequently, is not contradictory, but states the four-squared fact. (Applause.)—Stenographic report of convention, pp. 225-228.

[Further opposition being made Delegate Simons "me-tooing" with the objectors, Delegate DeLeon ignoring Simons, said:]

Del. DeLeon: I am talking here to the motion of Delegate Smith. Delegate Smith's statement was that this paragraph is a toadying to three distinct ideas; the pure and simple idea, the Socialist political action idea, and the anarchist idea. Do I understand you correctly?

Del. Clarence Smith: Yes.

Del. DeLeon: That was the substance. Now, he is certainly mistaken when he says that there is any toadying there to the pure and simple idea, because the pure and simpler states that politics are exactly like religion, and that a man can go his own way upon it. I do not know a single instance of a pure and simpler who will say that the working people must be united on the political field; so that as far as toadying to the pure and simpler is concerned, I fail to see it. There remains what is loosely called the Socialist political and the Anarchist idea, understanding by the latter the recognition of the mission of physical force. Are they toadied to? If it is believed that there is any toadying done towards either, it must proceed from the opinion that anyone of them has exclusive of the other, the whole truth; it must proceed from the idea that the one or the other is absolutely wrong. The truth is that they are both but a fraction of the truth. I do not believe that when you state that two bones belong to a body you are toadying to either bone. If you scratch a political Socialist you will find a man who says that the trade union is going to die out and there is no use bothering about it. They don't want any economic organization; they don't want any industrial organization; hence they are mooncalves, ballot maniacs. On the other hand, if you look at the Anarchist, he, disgusted at the political mooncalves, flies to the other extreme, and says; "political action is wholly useless," and you think of physical force instantly and alone. The position of the committee was accordingly one, not of toadying towards either of the two, but of recognising the truth in both camps; the truth in the Socialist political camp, that political action and the means of civilization must be given an opportunity; and recognizing at the same time the fact that in this country, for once, it is out of the question to imagine that a political party can "take and hold." Consequently there are two distinct ideas that run into each other, and the opinion of Delegate Smith upon the subject proceeds from the notion that the two camps, Anarchist, so-called, and Socialist, are divided by an unbridgeable chasm; otherwise there cannot be any toadying. For if there is something that you hold is right, and something that I hold is right, and we join the two and eliminate what is wrong in both, that surely cannot be called "toadying." This clause consequently is a constructive clause with the feature of toadying absolutely excluded. As far as the pure and simpler is concerned, he is knocked on the head —do you call that toadying?—I guess he does not—because his attitude is that politics are simply like religion and should be excluded absolutely.

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SWEDISH GENERAL STRIKE

A REVIEW OF FORCES AT WORK AND THE CAMPAIGN WHICH HAS BEEN CARRIED ON.

The following is a translation of part of a letter which I received from my brother, Axel Malmberg, in which he referred to the general strike in Sweden. Though the letter was sent as a private matter, it contains such a full statement of the situation, that I do not hesitate to let readers of The People have the benefit of it.

Olive M. Johnson.

Fruitvale, Calif., November 18.

When I last wrote it was, I think, the first day of the General Strike. Many things have happened since then.

There have, indeed, been critical times in this country and still continue to be, because neither the strike nor the lockout is yet over. According to the last official count, over 40,000 are still out. But even if these should sooner or later go to work again the fight would not be over. It has already lasted for years and its consequences will reach over many years to come.

What has been the result? It is still impossible to judge that. The opponents, of course, say that the strike has been a failure, and many workers say the same. Those who expected any direct result, a great decisive victory, that the power of capital would be broken at one blow,—to them the strike is a failure. And this was the prevalent idea among masses of the workers. Those who had any conception of the situation certainly expected nothing of the kind. I expected nothing, but believed or at least hoped that an agreement might be forced from the capitalists, a compromise, of course, which in the long run might perhaps prove worse, but which might have brought about peace for the present.

In judging this strike we must keep in mind what the opponents try continually to set aside, namely, that the battle was forced upon the workers. It was a real battle of defence. Within union circles it is the prevalent opinion that the strike was inevitable as an answer to the lockout. I think so too, and that just because among the workers there was prevalent a strong faith in the General Strike as an infallible weapon. If the strike had not been ordered they would have always felt that the best methods had not been used. This is undoubtedly the same with the masses everywhere, not only in Sweden. Otherwise, and with the ability to hold out that has been found to exist, it might have been a question if it had not been better to accept the lockout in its entirety. It has therefore been found that to draw into the fight such groups as the lockout would not have touched, has been of little and even of doubtful consequence.

The General Strike has proven a surprise to all classes—employers, rulers and the workers. Such power to hold out, such discipline, such unity no one expected. Most people were of course convinced that the strike, after a week or so, would break up in dissensions. It lasted for five weeks without the least disorder. Had this happened in days of prosperity the employers would never have been able to hold out. As a matter of fact, the times were so poor that in many industries the shutdown was welcomed. The surprise that the workers could hold out so long has not ceased.

The powers that be expected actual rebellion in a hurry, but they were disappointed. Even the most insulting provocations failed to bring about any disorders. In fact, one is almost tempted to believe that it was too quiet altogether, but no doubt it was a good thing, because if trouble had once started it might easily have run to the other extreme. Colossal preparations had been made by the powers.

To the workers it was of course a surprise that "society" did not immediately collapse.(1) They, themselves held out much longer than they had expected, but society also stood the test.

In Stockholm and other large cities the shock was, of course, felt the hardest. During the first few days the profound stillness produced a mighty awe. But after a few days people again found their equanimity. Old bicycles and pushcarts came out first as means of transportation. Then all kinds of old vehicles from the surrounding country were commissioned. Next came the private automobiles,—where they disappeared to during the first days is a mystery. At last the hacks and street cars resumed operation under police protection. Oh, you should have seen our fine hackmen and motormen! There were real lords, counts, barons, merchants and officers, in brotherly unison of course, with the very lowest elements of the slums, who, because of the prohibition order, had suddenly become sober and able to work.

You wonder how we lived during the strike. The workers generally had laid in provisions to last for from two to three weeks, the capitalists probably enough for several months. But the remarkable thing was that there never was any lack of food in Stockholm. Bread, of course, soon was exhausted, and so were delicatessen and the like. But there was plenty of fresh meat, fish and vegetables, and the price scarcely rose. The complaint was rather that things were hard to dispose of. Each one had provided the necessities, and after that they had to be saving. Commerce was practically at a standstill. One could now realize that Stockholm after all was but a small city. In a really great metropolis the consequences must have been different. Besides, it was a great convenience to Stockholm that it had a variety of modes of connection with the outside. For the most part it was the population from the surrounding country that provided Stockholm with food during those weeks. Military patrols were sent out on certain hours to protect the goods, but the farmers ignored the military. They were afraid to be looked upon as strike breakers if they came with military cards, and they knew full well that they would not be prevented from bringing in food.

There are many now who complain that the strike was too conservatively conducted; they say that no exceptions should have been made; all should have been pulled out from the start. I don't think so. Even if the railroad employes could have been pulled along, which in such a case, would have been quite probable, then one of two things would have happened. Either all traffic would have stopped, the country have been declared under martial law, to be followed by outbreaks, bloodshed and thousands of arrests and disorder along the entire line, or they would, with the help of high officials and the military, have kept the traffic sufficiently intact. There was not much railroading needed in those days when there were neither freight nor passengers. Those at whom this strike would have been aimed would not have been affected. But many thousands more would now have been without bread. When we are strong enough to make a revolutionary strike,(2) then of course no exceptions must be made. I believe that under the present circumstances the strike was started in the best manner possible. But if another general strike has to be made for similar purposes, I would consider it wisest that it be confined to the actually productive industries and to transportation workers, those who load and unload, and to let railroads, street cars, cabs and the like continue because it does no good to stop them. Certainly the stoppage of traffic scares the petty bourgeoisie somewhat, but the real industrial lords care nothing about it. A new general strike must be planned so that it can continue for two or three months, and then they will soon give in.

Do you wonder how people could get along? Well, to tell the truth, I am conviced that no great unusual suffering existed during the strike. The papers of course hunted up cases of starvation and suffering, but it would have been no trouble to find this as well before the strike, even among the people that had work. Some have unsteady work and poor pay continually. Others drink up all they earn and let their families suffer. This time lots of people, who do not as a rule prepare for a day ahead, got frightened and laid in provisions for a few weeks. Besides, many were taken by surprise by the prohibition order. And then, as you know, real charity, that of the poor to the poor, is great at such times. In the woodlands they picked berries, by the streams and lakes they caught fish; many helped their relatives and friends in the country with the harvest, so that in the country and the small towns there was no suffering. Masses left the big cities during the first days. From the Central Station in Stockholm there was a continuous stream of people leaving.

The worst elements, those who never have any regular means of support but to beg and steal, those who belong to no organization and whom it was feared would take advantage of the strike and storm the food stores or crowd to the outskirts and pillage and steal,—those elements never had it better in their lives. First of all, they had to become sober and then were given magnificent chances to make money. The corps of papersellers grew enormously as soon as the strike breaker contingent came out. The most miserable creature of course, if he gets sobered up, can push a cart or run an errand; none is bad enough not to make a good strikebreaker. Drunken and degenerated ex-typesetters, hackmen, teamsters, etc., rose to high honors and traveled in fine company,—for a while.

If the workers did not win anything by the strike, I am sure the employers find still less cause to rejoice.

The battle is still on and at the weakest points. It is concentrated particularly on the iron industry. The manufacturers' association has just had a meeting. In their shops work was resumed on the 6th of September but now they are short of raw material. The iron manufacture is at a standstill. There they threaten and persecute and evict the workers, and in some places, inch by inch, they may succeed in bending them, but it is slow work.

What the manufacturers' association will do now we don't know. Either they will try to press upon the iron and steel barons to give in or else they will declare a lockout against their own employes for the purpose of trying to get the iron workers back. But after all I hope and believe that they have had enough of the lockout. The result of such a thing might easily be that the iron workers would go in and the shop workers stay out for a change. One thing is certain: that if there is not an agreement along the entire line we will have another general strike as soon as the times at all improve.

But then comes the battle upon the law making field. At the next Riksdag, probably the last under the old style suffrage, the laws against the workers will practically rain down and many will go through with glory and then there will be more persecutions and more wind in the sails of Young Socialists and Anarchists(3). Then we will see what the new suffrage can accomplish; if it will succeed in at all checking the madness.

About 40,000 are still in the fight and perhaps the most serious part of it is yet to come. It is centered upon the iron workers. This is a class of steady workmen who, as a rule, are born and raised at the works, where generation after generation have grown up. They live in the company's houses. So far they have been comparatively well off. They have never had to sustain any great fight before. But they all belong to their trade union and through it they have gradually advanced their conditions. They are as unbending and stubborn as these sturdy mountaineers have ever been. They are living up to the traditions of other days when their ancestors made history. They have been locked out(4), for four months. Now they are to be evicted. They have received notice to move, but they remain coolly in their homes. Then comes the judgment of eviction, and lastly the eviction police. The workers assemble outside and watch how piece by piece is carried out. Finally the officials have to oust the picture of the king (his picture of course is on the walls in the older men's homes), and then the officers are received with a sarcastic hurrah. The workers pull up a wagon and load the things on. The king's picture is put conspicuously, with grim humor, on the top of the load. Eight to ten men pull the load and the rest follow with loud cheers. The dislodgment does not proceed very fast. The authorities wait and wait in the hope that the workers will give in, but they won't give in. Once in a while the sheriff and police go on strike and then new ones have to be gotten. I believe that they are hesitating in pushing this work.

If the evictions are really pushed, I fear that serious things will happen. Many feel the same way, because the temper has changed since the process commenced. Thousands of workers from various places are ready to leave for Brazil, Canada and America. This in connection with the evictions has proven too much even for our goody-goody bourgeoisie who have been scared out of their wits by the great strike. At last what the workers insisted on all along has dawned upon them, namely, that the employers have committed breach of contract. Formerly they could only see that it was the typographical workers, the carmen and some others that had done so. But now they are commencing to whine and are wondering how to get out of this trouble. We will see if the eviction gentlemen will not have to pull in their horns, which may be the best thing that ever happened—to themselves.

The result of this strike and lockout will undoubtedly be that after a year or so when it may be best judged, it will turn out to the workers' benefit, above all, that it has been of advantage in education and in making for progress.

Translator's Notes.

(1). We see the same hazy notion of the General Strike in this country, among certain elements. Due to the unsound and rattlebrained teachings of "General Strike Anarchists" and "pure and simple industrialists," there are those who seem to think that all the workers need do is to go out on General Strike and society would collapse as if by magic. Whether or not the magic would extend so far as building up a new society, and how it could be done they generally forget to mention.

(2). At such a time we feel confident that our Socialist comrades will not only be strong enough but that they will also have learned enough from their arrogant masters and Socialist philosophy combined not to make it a strike in which they have to leave the industry, but a LOCKOUT in which the CAPITALISTS have to take to the woods and pick berries and catch fish until they humble themselves to go to work on equal terms with honest people; in other words, that the working class through their organization will take and hold and operate the industries for their own benefit, and the only thing they will strike out will be the capitalists' profits.

(3). The organization of Anarchistic elements who in Sweden hide themselves under the name "Young Socialists" are kith and kin with the elements in this country who hide their real purpose under the name I. W. W., except that in Sweden, as far as can be learned, they are real workers' augmented by intellectual muddleheads and have not sunk to the "Hallelujah I am a bum" level. They are "Non-Parliamentary Socialists" (whatever that may mean), and hold that all that has to do with politics is unclean. The General Strike has been their great panacea for all evils up to this time, but now it is found that the same as in this country, their real mission is to attack those whose effective work makes them prominent in the real labor movement. In the October number of "Tiden," a monthly magazine issued by the Social Democratic party, with Branting as editor, we read accordingly as follows: "That group of Young Socialists who always in their agitation have extolled the General Strike as the workers' only means of salvation are now howling in chorus with the capitalist press that 'the strike is a failure.' . . . just in order to get at the hated leaders."

(4). The iron workers were locked out on the 5th of July.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1909.

A book of history is a book of sermons. —CONAN DOYLE.

A CORRECTION.

Upon information, received from the S. L. P. organizer of Baltimore, we discover that the statement contained in a post-election paragraph of the Daily People to the effect that the Maryland S. P. favored the constitutional amendment disfranchising the Negro, was an error.

The error arose primarily from the circumstance that the Baltimore "Sun" of October 7 published an item circumstantially reporting the Baltimore Socialist party man William Toner in favor of the amendment because "it will eliminate the Negro from politics"; and that no denial by the S. P. came to the notice of this office.

In view of the fact that the "backward races" resolution, introduced at the Amsterdam International Socialist Congress, and signed by the S. P. delegates Hillquit, Schlueter and Lee, specifically specified "Negroes" among the "backward races"; in view of the further fact that official matter from the South in the S. P. press itself has not infrequently contained expressions of opposition to Negroes in the S. P.; in view of the notorious fact, attested by the S. P. national convention, of that party's labor-dislocating posture in the matter of colored races;—in view of all these facts the item in the Baltimore "Sun" had all the semblance of credibility.

Obedient to the straightforwardness of the S. L. P., the Daily People having made an error, the error is hereby corrected, straightforwardly. For the rest, the rest of the paragraph stands reaffirmed.

OPPORTUNISM IN SPAIN.

The speech of Pablo Iglesias, the leader of the Socialist Movement in Spain, published elsewhere in this issue is of primary interest to Spain; obversely, of interest to America also.

"El Socialista" of November 12 which publishes the speech as part of the report of the monster meeting, held in Madrid on the preceding Sunday and at which a union was effected between the Socialist and the generally republican forces of the land, is headed with the cross-page headline "The Democracy Under March."

The headline sums up the issue.

There are two rocks that the Socialist Movement must guard against—the rock of Dogmatism and the rock of Romanticism.

Socialist science teaches that the bourgeois revolution must precede the Socialist; Socialist science also teaches that Socialism must accomplish its own revolution single-handed against the bourgeois regime. But Socialism, being a science, is planted also upon the general science of practice. Ignorant of what the third of these principles imports, the dogmatist would insist upon a complete divorcement of the Socialist forces from all others, everywhere and under all circumstances; equally ignorant of the import of the third principle, the romanticist would fly off the handle, fuse, log-roll, and indulge in practices foreign to Socialism proper, and he also will do so everywhere and under all circumstances.

Spanish Socialism proves itself no dogmatist in the present, and its language is an earnest that it will be no romanticist in the future.

The clerical alliance of the monarchy of Spain is an evidence that the monarchy partakes of essential features of feudalism. It is an evidence that the bourgeois revolution of Spain is left substantially unaccomplished. Connecting this fact with the further fact that large forces of the land are republican, tho' far from Socialist, and that neither force alone can overthrow the monarchy, consequently, considering that a divorcement of the Socialist forces of Spain from the bourgeois republican would be likely to keep the feudal, clerico-monarchy on its feet, the Spanish Socialists have done the right thing—unite the forces that can finish up feudalism.

The conduct of the Spanish Socialist Movement, in raising itself above the trammels of Dogmatism is, by parity of reason, an emphatic condemnation of that spirit of Romanticism which, here in America, where the bourgeois revolution has left the road clear of feudal encumbrances for the Socialist Movement, obsesses so many unballasted Socialists, and causes their efforts to evaporate.

Opportunism where it is sane, as now in Spain, is the exact opposite of Romanticism. It simultaneously exhibits, by contrast, both the petrification that lies in Dogmatism, and the flightiness that lies in Romanticism—the barrenness of both.

THE MOTHER-RIGHT

Tom Watson's weekly, "The Jeffersonian," of November 18, addressing its fellow Populists warningly against Socialism, and informing them that in the magazine of the same name Mr. Watson is "disemboweling that filthy, pernicious book, Bebel's 'Woman Under Socialism,'" says to them:

"Do you know what the mother-right system was? IT WAS SEXUAL PROMISCUITY, IN WHICH EVERY WOMAN WAS ENJOYED CARNALLY BY ANY AND EVERYBODY. The tribe could not tell who was the father of the children, and hence the mother was the only recognized parent.

"The four lower races lived on that swinish level, at first, BUT THE CAUCASIAN RACE NEVER DID. THERE NEVER WAS AN AGE IN WHICH WHITE WOMEN HAD THE MORALS OF NEGRO WENCHES,—NEVER!"

The substance of the two paragraphs sufficiently denotes a mind unhinged, in revolt against facts; the underscoring of the passages, reproduced above exactly as in the original, only renders the performance all the more completely corybantic.

The concept of the mother-right could and did arise in the human race only after some degree of system had asserted itself. When human society had advanced enough, that is, when it had gathered a sufficient store of experience upon which at all to base a system, however rudimental, promiscuity, the primal condition in which "every woman was enjoyed carnally by any and everybody," lay far behind society. Mother-right is one of the surest, perhaps the very surest, evidence of social organization; moreover, the social organization of which mother-right was an institution was constructed expressly to prevent promiscuity, the evil effect of which was the first impulse for organization. When human society had advanced to the mother-right stage, human society had reached the gentile system of organization. Under the gentile system of organization cohabitation between the men and women of the same gens was forbidden.

The original gens, was the era of earliest communism. The Iron Tool had not yet made its appearance. As yet there was not the slightest foreshadowing of the ripping of society into classes. As a consequence, the dignity of motherhood clad woman with social precedence. A social consequence thereof was that when a man and woman cohabitated, seeing they had to be of different gentes, she did not leave her gens for his, but he left his gens for hers; the children of the union belonged to the mother's gens; the name of the mother's gens was theirs; and the property acquired remained, generally, with her gens. That was the essence and the system of mother-right.

From this first gentile formation society melted into the second. The transition took place during the later period of barbarism, so-called in ethnology. The Iron Tool had sprung up. Classes were forming. Property was gathering. Under these circumstances male creation, by reason of the greater vigor of bone and muscle it was endowed with and that society then needed, rose to supremacy. In the transition, the inhibition against marriage in the same gens of course remaining, when a man and woman cohabited, he did not, as formerly, leave his gens for hers: she thenceforth left her gens for his; the children of the union belonged to the father's gens; the name of the father's gens became theirs; and the property acquired remained, at first, with his gens, and later went to his agnates, until, finally, with the breaking up of gentile society, the property was inherited exclusively by his own children.

Accordingly—

1. Mother-right, so far from being a "swinish" affair, as Mr. Watson in his frenzy declares, so far from being a badge of degradation to woman, was a badge of dignity. It was a diadem, proudly worn on the foreheads of the sweethearts of our remote ancestry, and zealously guarded by the mothers of our early forebears.

2 The loss of the mother-right, so far from elevating womanhood, marks her downfall, and fastened upon her a badge of servitude that lasts to this day, and that no hymeneal lace-veils of Watsonic society can successfully conceal.

3. However shocking the thought to our modern sense, the remote ancestry of us all (white women along with "Negro wenches") began their march towards civilization with promiscuity and incest. Even if Mr. Watson in his delirium were to reject the word of ethnologic science on this head, surely such a compound of piousness and Caucasianism as he will keep his delirium sufficiently under control not to reject scripture, the Adamic version of which leaves no escape from the promiscuity and incest conclusion.

4. And finally—by the force of the identical and irresistible social evolution, that, at one of its stages, tore the diadem of mother-right from the brow of woman, the diadem will be restored to her at the stage that civilized society is now getting ready to enter upon—the stage of that improved communism, when the classes will again be no more, and economic independence, becoming the birthright of humanity, matrimony will no longer justify the pun with which the American poet John Godfrey Saxe justly stigmatized the modern institution when he called it a matter-of-money.

THE RUSSIAN "BOOM," RATHER "PICKLE."

European exchanges are very full with items about a "Russian boom" in England, together with supplementary accounts of the efforts that are being made in Russia to attract British capital to the land. The reports set forth, and with no exaggeration, the inexhaustible wealth that lies latent in the Russian soil; the inexhaustible volume of labor, that, now substantially idle, if but applied to productive purposes, could turn out wealth in fabulous quantity. Hence, the reports explain, the activity in certain Russian circles to invite British commissioners to visit the country and to entertain them right royally, also the stir in British financial circles to avail themselves of the opportunity.

This is called "the Russian boom"; we should call it "the Russian pickle." It depicts the helplessness of a giant country to a fetich—*Money*. Incidentally, it reveals the treasonable nature of a Ruling Class—the High Priests who officiate at the altar of the fetich, and are its sole beneficiaries.

Where will you get the money from to run your industries? is the self-complacent question with which shallow economists imagine they dispose of the whole Socialist program. Money is not needed.

Money is a creature of individualistic production. Where production is individual, the exchange of commodities is hampered unless one commodity, combining the qualities of a maximum of value and a minimum of bulk, is fixed upon as the medium of exchange for all. Thus arises Money, metallic Money. The token system of paper money, and the like, conceals, it does not alter the fact of the commodity nature of Money. Being in its nature a commodity, a useful, a necessary commodity, the error is lightly cultivated of identifying Money absolutely with all other commodities. Shoes, locomotives, hats, field glasses, etc., are all commodities, useful, necessary commodities. These are all to be preserved under Socialism, together with the commodity plants that produce them. Hence, it is argued by the High Priests of Money, that Money being also a commodity, it also will have to be preserved. Not at all. Money being—differently from shoes, locomotives, etc.—the special creature begotten by individualistic production, ceases to be useful or necessary, in fact becomes as useless as muffs in summer, the moment individual is supplanted by collective production. Take Russia as an illustration.

To-day, under the individual system of production, Money is a necessity in Russia. Without money, the mechanic can get no bread, the baker no flour, the miller no corn; without money, the locomotive plant could get no coal or iron, the coal or iron miner no clothing, the tailor no cloth, the weaver no cotton or wool. And so forth. To-day, without Money not a move can be made—to the great comfort of the dog-in-the-manger, the High Priests of Money. But let the Russian people organize their productive forces collectively, and forthwith Money drops off as a scab drops off the wound that has healed under it. The relative expenditure of human tissue in several occupations is the most easily ascertained quantity. Supply and Demand determines the same automatically. Vouchers for labor performed will authenticate the same. Out of the common heap of wealth, collectively heaped up by collective labor, the individual can and will receive the social share that his voucher vouches he contributed to the heap. The mechanic will have bread, the bakery flour, the mill corn, the locomotive plant coal and iron, the coal and iron miner clothing, the tailoring establishment cloth, the textile mills cotton and wool—in short, the wheels of production would whir, and abundance flow.

Russia is not booming—she is in a pickle.

INDIGNANT JAMES J. HILL.

James J. Hill is doubly indignant.

The great railroad magnate is indignant at the way "the government is taxing the people"; and he is indignant at the way "American money is being carried away to and spent in Europe."

As to Mr. Hill's first indignation, the gentleman is unlucky in his illustration. He illustrates his point with railroad taxation. "What would the average citizen say," he exclaims indignantly, "to an income tax of 32 per cent. on his yearly earnings!"—What the average citizen not would but does say, and thinks even if he does not say it, is: "Give me the millions income of a railroad, and I shall not begrudge the Government a 32 per cent. tax on my income, wherewith to keep the wheels of the political force machine in running order to protect me in squeezing out of Labor the full 100 per cent., and in keeping the 68 per cent. left to me after the tax is collected."

As to Mr. Hill's second indignation, the gentleman is not exactly unlucky, he is rather dull. For instance, he says: "A thousand persons sailed from New York in a single day this week for Europe. If each spends $1,000 while abroad there is $1,000,000 gone out of the country." Of course, and legitimately so. American capitalism looks at America exactly in the light that the Southern slave holder of old looked at his plantation. He kept a house there, to be sure; to be sure, he stopped at that house occasionally, and entertained grandly. But his heart lay in Europe, with New York as a way station. In these two places, especially the former, he "lived"—there he really spent his money. That was the purpose of his Southern plantation. Such a plantation the whole country has become to our "Rich." It is a place to make the money in. No sheep yield so rich a clip as the sheep of the American proletariat. Such a sheep "plantation" America is. How silly on the part of James J. Hill to wonder that millions are carried every year to Europe, and dumped there. It is a matter of course.

James J. Hill enjoys a reputation, in the West especially, for being a keen man. If he is, then his present double-indignation does him injustice.

DON'T BE TOO GOOD NATURED.

There was a world of wisdom in what Rev. Hugh Birckhead said to the Big Brothers club of this city when he advised them not to be too good natured.

In the Rev. Birckhead's words, the man of inert good nature is a block in the path of progress, which must then fight his inertia, together with the active hostility of its enemies.

Good nature has its time and place. Without it even the most earnest worker for better things would soon wear out. But the good nature which can hear of one miner being killed in an unsafe mine, and laugh it off; the good nature which can read of one unemployed taking his life in desperation, and impertubably say the dead man must have been "incompetent"; the good nature which can know of one mother offering to give her babes away because she can't keep them alive, and complacently assert "she should have moved from the city"; the good nature which can be informed of one family living eight in a room in a congested tenement and reluctantly sending its children unfed to school, and smugly declare they "needn't have done so if they didn't want to"; the good nature which can be posted on the reports of forced child labor in Southern cotton mill, Northern canning factory, or intermediary coal mine, and unwinkingly ascribe it to "greed for money"; the good nature, in short, which can be confronted with any one of the myriad searing results of the present exploitatious system of production, and with the "smile that won't come off" maintain that that system is alright and that only the individuals who suffer from it are at fault—that good nature deserves to be whipped from the abode of decent men.

Which does not mean that one must be morose to be good or to do good. Let the loud laugh ring which clears the brain and rests for efforts new. But the old Browninesque idea of "God's in his heaven, all's well with the world" is a relic of the time man prayed to a painted stick to cure him of fevers. The earth never has become better but by man making it so. The good nature which refuses to see wrong when wrong exists, merely leaves the world free to that wrong for its unrestrained stamping-ground—a state of affairs which the wrong is only too pleased to have, and will assiduously distribute large doses of "Keep Cheerful" chloroform to bring about. And for Labor, the Working Class, which is the objective point and victim of the wrong of Capitalism, to fall under the influence of the anaesthetic, is plain suicide.

Don't be too good natured.

A QUESTION LEFT UNANSWERED

It is now about a year ago since Mr. Louis Duchez, who introduces himself to the reading public as an Ohio miner who has worked at his trade since early childhood and now toils his nine hours a day underground, made his appearance in the Socialist party press, and has, with admirable zeal, been delivering his message in the columns of that party's papers, magazines and dailies. It must also be said that Mr Duchez has not labored in vain. Probably consciously, he fulfilled one half his errand; the other half of his errand he fulfilled equally well, but probably unconsciously.

That half of the errand that the Ohio miner fulfilled, probably consciously, is the demonstrating of the utter prospectlessness of the Socialist party. Following closely the lines along which the Socialist Labor Party has been hewing, and with arguments, which, tho' constantly used by the S L. P., can be used none too often, or driven in none too forcibly, the Ohio miner rakes the S. P. fore and aft. Of course, a party that ignores the essentially important mission of Unionism in the Social Revolution; a party that acts as candle-bearer for A. F. of Hellism; a party that follows the will-o'-the-wisp of votes as the all-sufficient revolutionary agency; a party that, as a consequence, hoists its gaff topsail and balloon jib to catch stray winds of discontent, and that aggravates the folly of trimming these sails to bourgeois radical breezes,—of course such a party is marked Ichabod. It may skim along over the waves for a spell, but is bound to turn turtle, or go under, soon as caught by the first, however slight a cat'spaw of the storm which it fatuously thought to breast. That part of his errand Mr. Duchez fulfilled consciously, with directness and precision. Pure and simple politicianism is prospectless for good.

That other half of his errand which our Ohio miner has also fulfilled, but probably unconsciously, unintentionally, is the equally utter prospectlessness of pure and simple physical force by Unionism. The equally utter prospectlessness of "direct action" Mr. Duchez proves indirectly; he proves it indirectly by the methods he pursues to advocate the policy.

Nearly three years ago, the Daily People, expressing the views at once of the S. L. P. and the I. W. W.,—the bona fide I. W. W., not the bogus concern, known as the I-am-a-bums, and which masquerades as I. W. W.; that concern did not then exist—propounded this question: "How is an economic organization, that preaches a revolution, to recruit and drill its forces if it starts by rejecting political action as a matter of principle?" Many a pure and simple forcist has tried his teeth on that file—only to break them, as shown by themselves in the S. L. P. pamphlet "As to Politics." The question has since remained untackled all these years. It remains untackled by Mr. Duchez. The person who proposes to construct a floating raft out of pig iron, and eschews answering how he will prevent the thing from sinking; the person who proposes to construct a diver's contrivance out of cork, and gives a wide berth to the question how he will prevent the thing from floating—such a person, the more space and time he takes in advocating the thing, all the more does he demonstrate the thing's impracticability. Intentionally, or unintentionally, that has been the second half of Mr. Duchez's errand.

An economic organization, whose program is to establish a "working order" between capitalist and proletarian, can safely ignore political action, and can safely rest upon "direct action," as the Gompers-Mitchell concerns do. They do not preach a revolution: they preach the continuance of the existing order: whatever acts of violence they may resort to, as they frequently and regularly do, falls, at worst, under the category of "disorderly conduct," of "revolutionary conduct" never. Contrariwise with an economic organization whose program is Revolution.

Men are not roped, or wheedled, into a revolutionary organization. Those so recruited will desert at the first pinch. A social revolution can not, in our generation, be insinuated, or preached by indirection. The recruits to a revolutionary body must know just what they are there for. Moreover, the Social Revolution of our generation can not be carried out by a "conspiracy." The Social Revolution demands the masses—too numerous a body for the conspiracy idea. How to recruit the revolutionists, in numbers sufficient, into a revolutionary Union? Through a revolutionary political party.

Social revolutions are no bolts from clear skies. They are essentially evolutionary manifestations. The Present intimately connects with and flows into the Future, as it is intimately connected with, and flowed from the Past. The work of the American Revolutionary Fathers did not end in 1776: it is of practical use to-day. Washington's utterance, repeated by the leading American jurists, that the amendment clause in the American Constitution is unique in that it establishes the principle of revolution by providing the method, establishes a progressive Theory, which, whatever be the practical outcome, one can reject only at one's own peril—even if one be the most self-sufficient of miners, working nine hours underground. The "divide" of the historic mountain-range, known as the American Revolution, consists in that, whereas, formerly, Revolution had no choice but to start with bloodshed, thenceforth, theoretically at least, a more civilized field of battle is provided for—political agitation. Only upon the political field can a revolution now be preached; hence, only through political action can the requisite physical force for Revolution be gathered.

The long and short of the story is that a revolutionary economic organization is bound to endeavor to unify the proletariat on the political, as well as the industrial field, *and loudly to proclaim the endeavor*, regardless of how events might finally shape the practical outcome. Without the shield of such a proclamation the economic organization that aims at revolution throttles itself instanter, by reading itself off the floor of civilized conflict, while the individual promoter of such a notion will gather no laurels but such as come to Anarchist eccentricity.

Eloquently does Mr. Duchez fulfill the first part of his errand—against pure and simple politicianism; with the even greater eloquence of silence, the silence with which he leaves unanswered the S. L. P. and I. W. W. question, does the gentleman fulfill the second part of his errand—against pure and simple physical forcism.

THE TOILERS' DEAD.

Let us raise up a monument to these
Such as a monarch for his tomb decrees,
They did not perish in the patriot war
With glory leading onward like a star,
Nor for some cause, pre-eminent, alone,
Die and their fame in human hearts enthrone.
No! But upon their bones our cities rise
That, towering, take the morning from the skies,
Untold, unknown, innumerous brotherhood,
They have cemented empires with their blood.
They have gone down with roaring in their ears
To dedicate with death our outflung piers,
And where great breasted ships now sail the sand
They clove a path asunder through the land
With a thousand flashing picks, while as with fire
Their bones were racked with aches and fevers dire.
They hewed the forests down and cleared the ground
Where now the wheels of industry resound.
Beneath the crashing tree oftimes they fell
And knew no funeral train nor passing bell.
Deep in the dim, wide washing seas they sleep,
Having sowed their bones that luxury might reap.
They knew the mad machine, the Moloch mill,
Vociferous has slain and slays them still.
And where the hot blast lights the sky with flame
They perish day by day, unknown to fame.
Let us seek out the noblest spot on earth
And, Eiffel-like in height, of pyramid girth,
Rear up, tremendous, to salute the sun.
Some witness of the perished million
Who went down unto death with none to cheer
And with their lives bought all we prize as dear.
This wonder and this glory and this shame
Called "civilization" when tongues name the name.
Let us build up a monument to these
Such as a monarch for his tomb decrees.
—Harry H. Kemp.

BEGGING FOR WORK.

Another Proof That There Are "Ten Jobs for Every Man."

Homegoing passengers descending from an elevated railroad station in Harlem the other day found at the foot of the stair besides the newsboys and the men selling bunches of celery and that sort of thing, something different and unusual—a man holding up to view to catch the eye of the people as they came down a sheet of paper on which was written in large letters: "Work wanted. References."

When patronizing those who advertise in the Daily People fail not to tell them that you saw their advertizement in the Daily People.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN

BROTHER JONATHAN—Listen, you Socialists are wont to call all capitalists parasites upon labor?

UNCLE SAM—We are.

B. J.—You are wrong, dead wrong.

U. S.—Why so?

B. J.—Do not the capitalists take their risks? For instance, I know a capitalist, the larger part of whose workmen are not able to produce what is generally expected of them. Moreover, his capital is not large enough to fight the union of his employes, whereas the other capitalists in his trade can fight it successfully, having more money at their disposal. His workmen will work shorter hours, and their average output is below that of the entire trade. Is not he in danger of losing his invested capital? How can you call him a parasite?

U. S.—Yes. In the first place, thieves and desperadoes also run "risks." Will you say, therefore, they are not parasites?

B. J.—If you knock me out in the "second place" as completely as you knocked me out with your "in the first place"——

U. S.—There wouldn't be left a grease spot of your theory, eh?

B. J.—None.

U. S.—So here goes "in the second place." In the second place, thieves and desperadoes inflict less harm upon society than your capitalist, though the consequence of the manipulations of the latter are by far the worst.

B. J.—There you are wrong.

U. S.—Let's see. His capital is small and, therefore, let us suppose he saved it of his former earnings. He invested his capital with the intention of making a profit thereon, by employing men to do the work for him. He must, in order to compete successfully, cut off from the products of their labor as much as he possibly can. He goes into the market for labor as he goes for machinery, which in turn is nothing else but crystallized human labor power. The market price of both is determined by the law of supply and demand. The workingman, unlike the capitalist, expects and gets pay only for what he produces; the capitalist is constantly engaged in killing him, by paying starvation wages, cutting off as much surplus value as circumstances will permit. Do you believe that Shakespeare's Shylock was right when he said: "Nay, take my life and all; pardon not that: you take my house when you do take the prop that doth sustain my house; you take my life when you do take the means whereby I live"?

B. J.—He was right.

U. S.—And was Shylock the less a "Shylock" because he was right in these facts?

B. J. (begins to look as if he was losing ground)—No, he was and remained a "Shylock."

U. S.—Now, then, to the extent that the capitalist cuts off the means whereby his workmen live, he cuts off their lives. It is a thousand times more cruel to take a man's life gradually, by way of starvation, than it is to kill him outright. A thief will rob you once or twice in your life; a murderer can take your life but once; the capitalist robs and starves his employes and their families as long as they remain wage slaves; death is the only salvation for the poor, miserable wretches.

B. J. looks meditative.

U. S.—Knocked out again or not?

B. J.—Yes, knocked out clean. Henceforth I shall work for the party of the "Uplifted Arm and Hammer," its principles are sound as an apple.

U. S.—And there are no flies on it, either.

ANOTHER BISHOP GETS WISE.

Kansas City, November 23.—In an address here Bishop Williams, of Michigan, said:

"The masses are leaving the church because the church does not concern itself with the vital questions of the masses.

"We have no right to turn away a beggar because his breath smells of whisky and then welcome into the front pew a wealthy debauche because he helps support the church."

The People
New York, N.Y.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

THE PARTY PRESS LIVENS AND ENLIGHTENS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Please send me the Weekly People for one year.

It feels very lonesome without the Daily or the Weekly People. Here in the South one may almost fall asleep so far as the Movement is concerned. I have secured five subscriptions for the Jewish weekly.

There is an S. P. local in existence here, but it is not doing very much outside of pursuing the old S. P. policy of vote catching.

I shall do all I can for the S. L. P. press.

J. Shankman.

Memphis, Tenn., November 14.

AS TO ABUSING THE ROMAN CATHOLIC POLITICAL MACHINE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—For some time past I have noticed in the Daily People an attitude of unnecessary hostility to the Roman Catholic church. With nearly everything that the Roman Catholic clergy or laity may do or say, fault is found. Neither is faultless, but it is hardly just to convict until the evidence justifies such action. In the Daily People of Thursday, 18th inst., near the bottom of second column, page two, I find an article under the headline "Catholics Dynamite Church." There is not one sentence in that account to justify the positive assertion that the guilty persons were Catholics. Nor is this the only instance, for the present trouble in France between the Church and State, seems to afford ample opportunity which is taken advantage of to abuse the Church. This unnecessary abuse should cease. When the Catholic Church unjustly abuses Socialism let Socialism strike back, by all means; but unnecessary abuse should cease.

Trusting that this advice may be congenial enough to follow, I am,

Felix Hughes.

Brooklyn, Nov. 21.

[Our esteemed correspondent makes only one specification to this charge of "attitude of unnecessary hostility to the Roman Catholic Church," on the part of the Daily People, and in that one he slips badly. That specification was a news item from Indiana, reporting the dynamiting of a newly built Catholic church by factious members of its own parish. So far from the article containing, as our correspondent charges, "not one sentence to justify the assertion that the guilty persons were Catholics," the article expressly states that thirty sticks of the explosive were found in a tower adjoining the house of Father Maher, "against whom enmity had been expressed *by some of the parishioners*, opposed to the building of the new church." Practically every other paper in the city printed the same item, and all went into much greater length than The People to prove that the church was dynamited by its own Catholic parishioners. As for the reports from France, those printed in The People are only some out of scores that come in and might be inserted, and all of which tally with the conduct of the Roman Catholic political machine in France in its outspoken efforts to set itself above the law. The Daily People does not "abuse" the Roman Catholic political party, any more than it abuses any other political organization hostile to the S. L. P. With dates, and names and facts, some times from official court records, The Daily People has objectively and academically pointed out the wrongful position of the Roman Catholic political organization. The Daily People sees no reason why any one political adversary should be treated more gently than any other. In the case of the Roman Catholic political party, in particular, it is not The Daily People, it is the facts quoted that are "abusive," and indeed very scandalous.—Editor Daily People.]

QUERSCHNABEL CORROBORATED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I write to tender Herr Querschnabel an apology for having done him an injustice.

When I first read his letter in your columns, I believed he was some "vermaledeite S. L. P.-er" trying to slander our S. P. and make it ridiculous. I now see that he is really one of us.

I have just received the "Social Democratic Herald" of November 13. Across the last two columns of the first page stretches a double-column headline in great large type: "Wonderful Socialist Gains!" And then in much smaller type the second line reads: "Big Gains in Europe. Progress at Home," while the first two items in the article deal with Berlin and Dresden respectively.

Hence my apology to Herr Querschnabel. Contrite.

New York, November 23.

CHEERS FOR THE S. L. P. FROM WASHINGTON STATE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I see by the "Referendum," the Weekly People, and other papers that fakirism declines and Socialism advances. And what a calamity happened to the much advertised "Only American Movement," the nation over on November 2, 1909! It puts me in mind of the story of the boy and the show.

While the proprietor and sole responsible owner of a certain show was standing outside the temporary theatre in a small town, a very small boy with a large melon arrived and proposed to barter the fruit for a seat in the gallery. The bargain was duly concluded. The scene now changes to the interior of the theatre, after the performance: "Boy," said the manager severely, "That melon was rotten." "That's all right," returned the youthful critic: "so was yer show."

The S. P. fakirated show was rotten, and of course when the rank and file fell out, the vote was rotten and sank downward.

The right will prevail. Keep it up! Truth is mightier than the Sword, or Falsehood. One wage slave in this bourgeois Northwest is glad that the genuine movement is on the firing line, with the revolutionary ammunition to do business with; and that the American Sanded Movement, with its physical force tail, and reactionary reformer high-steppers, is on the highway of down, down, down all along the line from Greater New York to old 'Frisco!

Yours for political and industrial emancipation: straight scientific Socialism. Three cheers for the S.L.P.!

James M. Carnahan.

Bellingham, Wash., November 17.

PIERSON SPREADS PARTY PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Twentyeight subs were landed during the past week. One of these is for the Volksfreund and Arbeiter Zeitung, nine for Der Arbeiter and eighteen for the Weekly People.

Another street meeting was held in Fort Worth last Wednesday night with a good crowd listening. Twelve pamphlets were sold and two subs were secured for the Weekly People.

I ran across two S. P. men there who take a flat-footed stand for industrial unionism and party ownership of the press, and while they did not declare their intentions of doing so I look to see them later on pull out of the fast dying S. P. outfit and join the S. L. P.

I couldn't very well hold a meeting at the stock yards as masters Armour and Swift only allow their slaves 30 minutes to eat their oats, so I thought it would be best to use this short time in the securing of subs. I succeeded in landing three during the noon hour of last Tuesday.

I left Fort Worth Thursday morning for Waco, but owing to the trains being late I did not arrive there in time to canvass any shop at the noon hour. I will say, however, that during my three days' stay in Waco, I managed to land two subs for Der Arbeiter Zeitung, one for the Volksfreund and eight for the Weekly People. I would have held a meeting in Waco last Saturday night, but it rained during the afternoon and night, and as a consequence no meeting could be held.

With the exceptions of a few planing mills and woolen mill there are no industries in Waco. In the latter mill are employed some 150 men, women and children, who are housed in a lot of old shacks owned by their masters. These poor slaves are exploited to such an extent that father, mother and even the children are compelled to go into this hell hole called a mill, in order to make both ends meet. I made several inquiries from old citizens as to whether the conditions were ever exposed by any of the good people of Waco, and was informed in each instance that to their knowledge no mention of them was ever made. So it remains for the old Weekly People, as usual in such cases, to impart this information to our readers of Waco, and elsewhere, and to others who are interested in such conditions.

I left Waco Sunday night and went as far as Abilene, Texas, where I had to lie over for the through train to El Paso. During my short stay in Abilene, I landed one sub for Der Arbeiter and one for the Weekly People.

I am now in El Paso, and during my stay here I shall get the co-operation of comrade Fannie Chernin, and between us we will do all we can to make the slaves of El Paso acquainted with S. L. P. literature. Chas. Pierson.

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 17.

S. P. IN ROCHESTER ON TOBOGGAN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist party is going out of business here. Last year they received 1,500 votes, and this year they get 1,036, a loss of 400, and this in face of the fact that they had a special issue, "Free School Books." They had Gaylord, their Wisconsin Senator, to speak for them, but his talks didn't help any.

S. W.

Rochester, N. Y., November 15.

THINGS IN THE S. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Only six months ago Ralph Korngold, national organizer and lecturer of the Socialist party, the ablest man the S. P. sent out here to Los Angeles, made the statement in an impromptu debate with the writer that the S. L. P. was dead, that all the good Socialists were in the S. P., that the S. P. had 50,000 members while the S. L. P. had 1,000, that it was a lie that the S. P. fused in the St. Louis spring elections, for he had recently been in St. Louis.

Six months have passed, truth travels slowly. In the Seattle "Wage-Worker" of October the same Ralph Korngold now states there are but three Locals west of Chicago dominated by proletarian spirit, all others are hopelessly bourgeois and middle-class, the 52,000 members having dwindled down to 45,000, according to the "International Review," with but 8,700 active or voting members.

According to a recent issue of the Socialist Bulletin of Local Los Angeles, two-thirds of the members have dropped out; in the State of Washington the S. P. is split in three factions; there is an impending split in Montana; a secession in Denver; a break-up in Texas; and, according to latest accounts, 120 Locals have thrown up the sponge. A seceding faction in St. Louis has proven by a fac simile the fusion with Dems and Reps in the spring election.

Mr. Korngold recently passed through Los Angeles but he delivered no lecture, evidently fearing to have his previous statements proven false by his own utterances.

State and Church, at one time, by persecuting Copernicus, Galileo, and their followers, burning Bruno and persecuting his followers, tried to keep up the belief that the world was flat, but science prevailed. The Korngolds think that by persecuting and misrepresenting the S. L. P., they can keep the S. P. together, but the world is moving faster now, and these lecturers and expedient scientists who would expect social development to bend to suit their private whims, instead of harmonizing themselves with the social development of the age, are now enjoying their deluge.

What's the use, honorable comrades of the S. P.—get out of the rut, study the S. L. P. instead of following those who misled you into hating it, and help put on foot a class-conscious labor movement on the economic field to put your old A. F. of L. and the Hanfords, Bergers, Hayses, etc., out of the business.

Tommy Morgan of Chicago, is out against Simons and Mills; Titus is against Barnes and his push. And so the merry S. P., which was to show the S. L. P. how to elect a President in 1908, and for sure in 1912, is tottering to the political graveyard where its old friend, the A. F. of L., has already dug its grave alongside of the Populist Party with a good A. F. of L. label to assure a safe burial.

S. L. P.

Los Angeles, November 18.

ORGANIZED EFFORT NEEDED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Allow me to remind the Party members and readers of The People in Louisville that open-air meetings are being held at Third and Market streets, in this city, every Saturday night, and that literature is sold just the same as before election. Arnold and Furgerson held another excellent meeting last night, and sold twenty-five booklets and copies of the Sunday People.

Now is the time for you old members to demonstrate whether you are alive to the possibilities of the present or dead to them. The time was never better for making Socialists than right now. Watch the size of the audiences that gather around the S. L. P. platform every Saturday night at Third and Market streets, observe the interest manifested, see literature go, and you will learn that men who try, men who really try, can do things. If you hate wage-slavery, work for its overthrow. If you grieve over the widespread ignorance of wage slaves, do your share of work in educating and organizing them. If you don't like the boss, help us organize to jar him loose from his grip on our means of getting our bread.

Arrangements are under way for a series of educational meetings for Sunday afternoons at some suitable hall, and every member and friend of the Party is urged and expected to help make these winter meetings successful. S. L. P.

Louisville, Ky., November 21.

TURKEY, THE CALL, OR CRANBERRIES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The N. Y. Call, in its Wednesday issue, has its habitual wail for funds, but varies it in the heading in keeping with the season by saying "rather a Thanksgiving without the turkey than without the Call."

It seems to me that, if the readers and supporters of the Call are members of the working class, there is no such choice. With turkey quoted at thirty-two cents a pound, the workers have already given up the turkey and if they also give up the Call it is not a matter of choosing between one or the other, it is a matter of preventing the "martyrs" at the Call office from getting their turkey.

By the way, why did not the Call include cheaper turkey with cheaper gas? Is not the turkey trust just as bad as the gas trust?

It would have been wiser by far to say "rather a Thanksgiving without cranberry sauce than without the Call" because there really would have been a chance to choose. Cranberries are within reach of the workers. On the east side you can buy two quarts for fifteen cents. Observer.

New York, November 24.

ROUTING THE S. P.'S AND ANARCHISTS IN PHILA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The third of Section Philadelphia's indoor meetings was addressed by George Brown, an Anarchist, who contrasted Socialism with Anarchy and was entirely satisfied with the result. He first drew a picture of what would prevail under Anarchy; how there would be freedom of the most complete and absolute kind, in speech, press and action: how the children would be educated and taught to love what was right and good and just, etc., etc. He said that the way to bring this about was by every one right now exercising just as much freedom and liberty as they possibly could under the circumstances. He stated that every great man who had ever lived had only been great in the degree that he was Anarchistic. On Socialism he showed a little knowledge and a good deal of ignorance. He dealt briefly with the materialist conception of history and agreed to a great extent with it, but not altogether, as in his opinion Love and Religion and other things (other things not enumerated) had a good deal to do with the progress of the race. He objected to being ordered to do anything whether by an individual or a government or by any force outside of himself, and stated that Socialism, if it were established would result in the power now exerted by the boss or capitalist class over the working class being placed in the hands of elected representatives.

When Brown got through several questions were asked by the audience and then the usual discussion was on The principal critics of Brown's speech were Anton, Savelsky and Higgins. Many others took part in the discussion and scored points against Anarchy, such as, "If absolute freedom prevails what will prevent one man from refraining from productive labor and helping himself to what some others had produced?"

Savelsky, speaking on Brown's attitude towards religion, showed that religion was an outgrowth of economic conditions and any fight on religion was a fight on the effect and not on the cause.

Brown, in closing, replied to nobody and answered none of the questions put. He stated for the benefit of those who had insisted on the necessity of organization to overthrow capitalism, that Anarchy was not opposed to organization, that in fact syndicalism in France and Italy was Anarchy. Savelsky he dismissed with a sneer on his youth, and a statement that the Catholic religion and Buddhism existed before capitalism, therefore were not an outgrowth of economic conditions.

The attendance was good, collection and literature sales fair and the interest in the S. L. P. is growing.

In the evening, Anton, Higgins and McLure "butted" into an S. P. meeting on City Hall Plaza, with amusing results. A muddle-headed reformer, named Gelder, made a speech which practically consisted of three words: "Votes! Votes! Votes!" He concluded with this amazing statement: "A lot of you people think that John D. and J. P. Morgan and the other fellows stand in the way of your getting Socialism, but you're mistaken. All you have got to do is to roll up the big vote and they will come to you laughing and saying, we were only keeping these things for you, you darned fools, you could have had them ten years ago if you'd had the sense to ask for them." After he made a collection to help the "Call" he invited questions but stated that he had only twenty minutes to make a train. He didn't make that train. One man in the audience asked: "If on election day we, the majority, vote for Socialism, do you think that we will wake up the next day to find Socialism accomplished?" Gelder replied that Socialism would come about by a long evolutionary process. McLure then asked him if he believed that to be so why he misled his audience by making such a statement about Rockefeller, Morgan, et al., handing over the industries as soon as the people asked for them. While this question was being put the speaker was informed that the questioner was S. L. P., and he exclaimed, loud enough to be heard by the audience, "I ain't afraid of the S. L. P.!" But before the attack of the S. L. P. was repelled he backed down and refused to answer any more questions.

In answering McLure he floundered so badly that the question was repeated and he was asked for a historical example of a subject class gaining anything without first organizing the physical force necessary to take it. He answered by pointing out that old age pensions had been given to the workers in England immediately they voted for the Labor Party, and then he "put McLure out of business" by telling the audience that he (McLure) is a "mental attitudinarian." "How's that, umpire?"

Higgins got into the game at this point with, "Don't you think that it is the duty of a Socialist party to endorse that kind of economic organization which will develop class-consciousness?" Gelder asked Higgins to explain what he meant by that high-sounding phrase, class-consciousness, but before Higgins got any chance Gelder said, "Wait a bit, Higgins, there's an intelligent question over here; I'll answer that." The intelligent question was from a single taxer who quoted from the "thirty-third chapter." Gelder, without answering his question, explained to the audience that neither he nor his party were responsible for Marx or what Marx said and refused to be held down by any dogma as "the days of bible worship had passed."

Higgins now insisted on his question being answered and Gelder answered it by denouncing Higgins in round terms and finishing by denouncing him as a "monomaniac." This, although not as bad as "mental attitudinarian," was a death blow to Higgins.

Anton rashly asked the difference between the S. L. P. and the S. P., and was told that it was the difference between success and failure. Anton, not being satisfied with this answer, insisted on putting the question again. Gelder then opened out, and I think De Leon must have had him in mind when he wrote last week's Brother Jonathan. He denounced the S. L. P. as a mud slinging gang whose paper could not exist but for Tammany, and which had sold out the working class again and again and was as dead as a door nail, and he would rather be an honest Tammany man than belong to that unclean thing, the S. L. P. When his spasm had exhausted itself, McLure, who had partially recovered from the mental attitudinarian solar plexus, asked the fellow to prove his statements about The People being supported by Tammany, and to give instances of where the S. L. P. had sold out the working class. Gelder stated that the "Chief," a Tammany organ, had been published by De Leon until a year ago, but Gelder was so mixed up about this affair that he fell flat as soon as we insisted on proof and not a mere statement. He declined to answer any more questions, apologized to the audience for the S. L. P. men who had not the grace to do it for themselves, and beat a hasty retreat without selling any "Call" sub cards, which had been his main object. We continued on the ground and kept up the discussion till after midnight.

R. McL.

Philadelphia, Pa., November 22.

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OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

E. B., EL PASO, TEX.—The Age we now live in has well been called the Age of organized hypocrisy. The powers that be say one thing and deliberately strain for the opposite.

C. S., MEMPHIS, TENN.—The statistics of Mr. A. M. Simons's "American Farmer" are unreliable. The wage workers of the United States constitute the overwhelming portion of the population. Many of these are not voters. Even after deducting these, and that would imply a complicated calculation, it is safe to say that the wage workers entitled to vote are nearly 60 per cent. of the voting population. Of course the correct, and only scientific use of the term "wage earners" would include farm-hands, clerks, etc.

A. E. G., LONDON, ENG.—"The Sidney People," 16 George street, W. Sidney, N. S. W.

C. F., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—The question, what will Socialism do with minorities? ignores the reason why the minority question is to-day a serious one. To-day, when the whole issue is "do others, or be done," minorities are in a fix. In the Socialist Republic the issue of material wellbeing is eliminated. There will continue to be differences of opinion, but the plane of these will not be material necessities. The "do others, or be done" condition of things is over. The differences will, accordingly, not affect existence. For the rest, civilized man knows that organization of any nature demands of the units a certain amount of adaptation to the general wants. The alternative to such adaptation is utter disorganization, and that leads straight to brute force, under which majorities have to "adapt" themselves to the fist of the biggest brute.

C. E. V., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—It is a dodge on the part of Gompers to say the German "Reichsverband" is not to be compared with the "National Civic Federation" of this country. In everything that causes one who claims to represent Labor to deserve the brand of treason if he accepts an office in either, the two bodies are identical. For the rest the methods they adopt are as different as Germany is different from America, and the two bodies can, indeed not be compared.

A. C. F., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—In London there is, we think, a system of registering prostitutes. There their number would be ascertainable. In New York and Chicago there is no such system, hence their number is purely matter of guess-work.

C. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—There is no Socialist Labor Party in the Mexican Republic.

A. S. A., CHICAGO, ILL.—To a great extent the Anarchist is a subject for psyschiatry, as an envious hater.

C. T., SPOKANE, WASH.—The trouble with many people who use statistics is that they act upon the theory that there is in figures an occult power. which turns a lie, presented in the garb of figures, into a truth. That superstitution must be resisted. Knaves turn it to profit.

T. F. I., NEW YORK—Articles against "money hoarding" give away many a capitalist secret. One of these is that large chunks of profits are made by the financiers with funds that are other people's, and for which other people get no returns.

E. J. H., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—There is no contradiction in the Preamble of the I. W. W. People who cannot hold two thoughts together and other mental cripples have sought to find a contradiction. Elsewhere in this issue are reproduced two passages of the debate on the Preamble in the first convention. The passages settle the point. Read also the address on "The Preamble of the I. W. W., from p. 34 on. The "contradiction" is handled exhaustively.

C. W. B., HENNING, MINN., O. W. S., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; A. W., SOMERVILLE, MASS.; F. C. R., NEWARK, N. J.; C. B. W., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; J. F. D., NEW YORK; P. K., CARTHAGE, MO.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; A. R., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; H. M., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Matter received.

THE "HEATHEN" LAUNDRYMAN

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 18.—To the direct and simple mind of the uncultivated "heathen," the shams and lies of present society appear in all their nakedness; and it is the simplest thing in the world for the said "heathen" thereupon to thrust his finger into the vulnerable spot and make the self-satisfied "civilized" man cry for mercy.

The good moral people of Hamilton were painfully awakened to this fact the other Sunday morning, when many of them trooped confidently down to a certain Chinese laundry to get their starched stuff to go to church in. There they found themselves confronted with this sign:

Noticed is hereby, To whoms it may concern, That reasonable to given to all persons, member to keeps that Commandments of God!

Section to do any business or asked For goods or sell or by buys on SUNDAYS Kindly kept its holy, An N. B. Dont Come around here to coalled For anythingelse on Sundays.

Canada October 30th, 1909 A. D.
Writer by Charles Suey
Knox Presbyterian Church
of Canada.

H. B. S.

History. EUGENE SUE'S Fiction.
THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE
OR
HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the present era.

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

14 Volumes on Sale.	5 More in Course of Publication
THE GOLD SICKLE......50c.	THE ABBATIAL CROSIER 50c.
THE BRASS BELL...... 50c.	CARLOVINGIAN COINS..50c.
THE IRON COLLAR......50c.	THE IRON ARROW HEAD 50c.
THE SILVER CROSS.....50c.	THE INFANT'S SKULL...50c.
THE CASQUE'S LARK....75c.	THE PILGRIM'S SHELL..75c.
THE PONIARD'S HILT...75c.	THE IRON PINCERS.....50c.
THE BRANDING NEEDLE 50c.	THE IRON TREVET......75c.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay, National Secretary, 144 Duchess avenue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 6 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of above committee was held at National Headquarters on Wednesday evening, November 24th with Butterworth in the chair. Members present: Deutsch, Butterworth, Hall, Mittelberg, Rosenberg and Schrafft. Absent: Ball, Kihn, Lafferty, Lechner, Lefkovits, Hammer, Schwartz and Weiss.

Minutes of previous session read and adopted as read. Financial Report: Income, $86.92; expenses, $48.28.

The national secretary reported having written to Sections within two hours' ride of National Headquarters to suggest the names of members to assist the N. E. C., at its session in January in its selection of member of the N. E. C. sub-committee; wrote to Scandanavian Socialist Labor Federation regarding indebtedness and received remittance on account; wrote to Lettish Socialist Labor Federation regarding nomination of N. E. C. member and property of their official organ, and received reply that same was receiving their attention.

Correspondence: From International Socialist Bureau, regarding official matters and sending receipt for remittance to Spanish S. L. P.; A. E. Reimer, N. E. C. member from Massachusetts, reporting the result of his recent tour in the state and good prospects for the Party organization; Ohio S. E. C.; Washington S. E. C.; Indiana S. E. C.; Connecticut S. E. C.; Colorado S. E. C., ordering due stamps and reporting Party matters; Minnesota S. E. C., regarding co-operation with Lettish members in Minnesota and other Party matters; Olive M. Johnson, member of N. E. C. from California, regarding reduction in price of literature referred to N. E. C. session; Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, official matters referred to N. E. C. session; Section Phoenix Ariz., ordering due stamps and requesting organizer, St. Louis, Mo., regarding propaganda among Roumanian workers; Spokane, Wash., regarding conditions in that city; Mystic, Ia., Manchester, N. H., Portland, Ore., ordering due stamps; L. J. Francis, Sherwood, Ore., D. B. Moore, Granite, Okla., remitting for dues; Joseph Fournier, Pembina, N. Dak., G. E. Donkin, Toronto, Canada, requesting information; M. Ledermann, Chicago, Ill., August Gillhaus, Eureka, Calif., giving information; Louis Katz, Washington, D. C., Party matters.

Adjournment, 9.30 p. m.

Max Rosenberg, Sec'y.

MINNESOTA S. E. C., S. L. P.

The Minnesota S. E. C., S. L. P., met at 1938 University avenue, St. Paul, November 6, with John Olson in the chair. Present, Reil, Henion, Jensen, Herbert Johnson, State Secretary. Absent, Cikanek, Carstensen; excused.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Correspondence: From N. C. Thompson, member-at-large Williston, N. D., announcing receipt of communication from State Secretary. Ordered filed. From C. W. Brandborg, Henning, Minn., regarding nomination of candidate for N. E. C. From Paul Augustine, National Secretary, regarding sending national organizer into Minnesota. From Paul Augustine, with communication enclosed from Charles Werner, requesting address of Section Minneapolis. From Paul Augustine, regarding nomination of candidate for N. E. C.

Bill of $1.00 for hall rent ordered paid. Bill for postage and stationery thirty-five cents, ordered paid. Report of committee on party press accepted and committee instructed to continue its work.

State Secretary reported having notified Sections and members-at-large to send in nominations for candidates for N. E. C., and as having written to Lettish Federation of Minneapolis; also having attended meetings of Scandinavian Federation in Minneapolis and St. Paul. State Secretary instructed to reply to Brandborg's letter, also to write National Secretary, Sections and members-at-large regarding agitation and organizing tour of Comrade Katz. State Secretary instructed to notify Minneapolis Lettish Federation of names and addresses of organizers of Sections St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Receipts, none. Expenses, $1.40. Balance on hand, $17.80. Meeting adjourned.

W. E. McCue,
Recording Secretary.

VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the S. L. P. in Virginia met in regular session on November 28 with Jerene in the chair. Members present: Buxton, Neff, Jerene, Brandt. Absent, C. Adolph, excused.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Correspondence:—From Paul Augustine, national secretary, regarding vote on Language Federations; from S. L. Fond, organizer Section Norfolk County, on general Party affairs and ordering stamps, also nominating a member for the N. E. C. From Schmidt, Organizer Section Roanoke, reporting on condition in his district and giving their nominee; Section Richmond, giving their nominee for N. E. C. member and ordering stamps; and from Schade, Newport News, on general Party affairs pertaining to the state.

Comrade Schade having declined nomination for N. E. C., the names of McTier, Blacksburg, Va., and D. B. Downey, Portsmouth, Va., were upon motion submitted as candidates for N. E. C. to be voted on by the Sections.

Decided that the proposition of Section Newport News regarding $15 loan be submitted; "that is, that the loan made by the S. E. C. on literature, the receipt for the same be turned over to the Operating Fund."

Decided that the State Secretary be instructed to communicate with Section Roanoke to see if Comrade McTier has resigned as a member of that Section.

The financial report was then read and adopted.

Receipts, $5.64; no expenses.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

F. Buxton, Recording Secretary.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE SOUTH SLAVONIAN SOCIALISTS.

The first session of the Central Committee of South Slavonian Socialist Labor organizations in America was held Sunday, Nov. 21st.

All South Slavonian Socialist organizations which sympathize with the S. L. P. except Akron, Ohio, which sent comrade Borowitz as delegate, gave credentials to the Executive Committee members to act as proxies. Comrades J. Nedeljkovich, J. Jankovich, J. Kajganovich, V. Schiller and Frank Fritsch as Secretary compose the Central Committee.

The first matter on the order of business was a general report about the financial standing of the various branches, and the Central Committee. It was decided that the Central Committee as well as the branches, turn over their total financial balances at the end of the year to the Executive Committee of the S. L. P.

The second order of business was devoted to a discussion regarding the publication of "Radnika Borba," organ of the South Slavonian Socialist Labor organizations. As soon as all estimates of the printer are at hand the publication of the paper shall be begun and it shall be issued thrice monthly.

The Central Committee was instructed to put all decisions of above session into effect at its next meeting.

Dushan S. Trbovitch,
Nat'l Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA PROPAGANDA MEETINGS.

Course of propaganda meetings under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, is being held at Morning Star Hall, N. E. cor. Ninth and Callowhill streets, second floor.

On Sunday afternoon, December 5, at 2.30 o'clock, there will be a debate on the subject: "Resolved, That a Tax on Land Values Only, will solve the Labor Problem."

Affirmative, J. A. Robison; Negative, E. J. Higgins.

Everybody welcome.

Something good for our German reading comrades and friends. Fiction but more than fiction.

Two dramas from proletarian life by Richard Koeppel.

"EIN VERLORENER"
(A Ruined Life.)
Price 15 Cents.

"DER TRUNKENBOLD"
(The Drunkard.)
Price 15 Cents.

Instructive, Interesting, Entertaining, Enlightening.
Real Socialist Literature.

Cleveland Labor News Agency.
1366 Ontario St., Cleveland, O.

LAST WEEK

In Which to Accomplish the 1,000 Sub Task.

The regular readers of the Daily and Weekly People know the worth of the papers as mediums of Socialist propaganda, and yet that 1,000 yearly readers within a month, which we asked for, has not been forthcoming, will not be forthcoming by December 5, unless there is a mighty effort made this week to land them.

The scope of the papers, the Socialist and Labor Movement, provides ample opportunity for every one of our friends to spread the propaganda through these mediums. The Active Brigade find no difficulty in getting subs, but then they go after them. We don't ask you to do the impossible. We ask you to get but one new reader a month. We ask you to get one this week. Get that one, each of you, and the thousand mark we set will be easily passed.

Those sending two or more subs last week were:

J. W. Stewart, Tucson, Ariz.	2
A. Gillhaus, Eureka, Cal.	6
L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.	4
A. Ralph, San Francisco, Cal.	2
Section Denver, Colo.	3
F Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	3
C. E. Warner, New Haven, Conn. ..	4
F. P. Janke, Indianapolis, Ind.	2
G. Rehner, Jacksonville, Ill.	2
J. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky.	2
S L P., Lawrence, Mass.	28
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass.	5
A. Yates, New Bedford, Mass.	2
K. Lindstrand, Beverly, Mass.	2
E. J. Morin, Duluth, Minn.	3
M. A. Goltz, Winona, Minn	2
D. B. Moore, Granite, Okla.	2
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	4
P. Gellen, Cleveland, O.	2
G. Wegener, Allentown, Pa.	4
C. Pierson, El Paso, Tex.	21
C. Pierson, Fort Worth, Tex.	18

Prepaid Cards sold: California S.E.C., $10.50; Elizabeth, N. J., $3.00; Philadelphia, Pa., $3.10; sold at Labor News stand, Daily People Festival, $12.50.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Portland, Ore., San Francisco, St. Paul, Minn., Boston, Mass., 3rd, 6th, and 10th A. D.'s., New York, Minneapolis, Minn., and Charles Pierson, San Antonio, ordered propaganda literature. Sales at the Labor News stand, Daily People Festival, were $22.80. Sue book sales: St. Paul, Buffalo, N. Y., Roanoke, Va., San Francisco, Boston, Jersey City, and Philadelphia.

The pamphlet, "Woman's Suffrage," is a good seller, get a dollar's worth and put them out.

If you have any S. P. friends groping about and vainly trying to find out where they are at, just hand them copies of the N. E. C. Address; you can get ten copies of it for twenty-five cents.

Herve's "Antipatriotism" is the finest thing out with which to counteract capitalist Jingoism. Spread it in liberal doses.

Don't forget it: Labor News books as Christmas presents for your friends.

HARTFORD LECTURES.

Section Hartford, S. L. P., at its last meeting decided to start again discussion meetings on Sunday afternoons. The next meeting therefore will be on Sunday, December 5, 3 o'clock, at headquarters, 34 Elm street.

These meetings proved to be quite interesting last winter, and there is ample reason to believe that they can be the same this winter, even more so, for the happenings of the past year, especially regarding politics, have demonstrated without a doubt that the well established and strictly maintained attitude of the Socialist Labor Party has been proved to be sound and correct.

It is very essential for anyone who has observed with interest late occurrences on the field of politics and economics to get thoroughly acquainted with the basic facts underlying these movements, and aside from an elaborate study, there is nothing so well adapted to clarify and to remove doubts than such discussion meetings.

We therefore cordially invite anyone interested in the labor movement, to attend and especially do we call upon the numerous readers of The People to be puresent.

Organizer.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

CALL TO SCHENECTADY WORKERS.

To the Sections and subdivisions of the Socialist party, Socialist Labor Party, Independent Socialist bodies, and Progressive Workingmen's Organizations of Schenectady, N. Y.,

Comrades:—

It is almost thirty years since the Banner of International Socialism was unfurled in this country, but in spite of the extensive spreading of Socialist teaching and philosophy, the movement itself is still in its infancy, and has been so far unable to enlist the co-operation of the workers as a class.

While recognizing the importance of education, we hold that united class action on matters immediately concerning the workers as a class are also necessary for Socialist success.

In the light of the past disintegrated state of the Socialist movement, such action could not be brought about, and so we see that matters which concerned the entire working class, and where the Socialists should have acted as a leaven to arouse the mass of the workers to action, passed by practically unnoticed, and the reptile capitalist press was allowed free play to lull the workers to sleep, or prejudice them so with their false information that they even took a hostile attitude towards said matters.

The lessons of the McKees Rocks strike were entirely lost through inactivity on the part of the Socialists, and once more the workers of McKees Rocks are to be chained to the chariot of Capitalism, with the aid of the capitalist henchmen in the yellow unions.

The great strike in Sweden was on, and the workers of America, not being enlightened as to the international importance of this struggle, silently stood by, and let their struggling brothers go down to defeat for lack of financial aid, which the workers of Europe, only partially, were able to furnish.

Francisco Ferrer, the great educator of the working class of Spain, was officially murdered for no other reason than that of advocating a school system as is in vogue in this country. A storm of protest went up from the united proletariat of Europe, but the workers of America indifferently stood by, and their minds, poisoned by the capitalist press, even approved of the murder, while they could have stayed the hands of the murderer the same as they stayed the hands of the hangmen of Colorado and Idaho, when they were craving for the lives of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

The Russian Revolution and the Moyar, Haywood affair brought the Socialist forces temporarily, at least, together, but we hold that they could be permanently organized for immediate action even with their present separate political party organizations.

We propose a federation of the Socialist bodies and progressive workingmen's organization of the city of Schenectady, each to retain its complete autonomy as far as its present affiliation is concerned and only for the purpose of being enabled to get into prompt action, when the immediate need of the working class so demands.

To that end we call upon you to send at least one, and not more than three delegates to a conference, commencing on SUNDAY, December 26, 1909, at 8 P. M., at the quarters of the Karl Marx Club, 411 Pleasant street, Mt. Pleasant (opp. Fifth avenue), the delegates to bear the credentials of their respective organizations.

With Socialist greetings,

The Karl Marx Club of Schenectady, N. Y.

Harry Gunn,
Max Stern,
Jacob Knapp,
—Committee.

If you wish to keep well posted up in happenings in Great Britain and the progress of Industrial Unionism there, read the official organ of the British Advocate of Industrial Unionism—

"THE INDUSTRIAL UNIONIST"

Yearly subscription for U. S. A. or Canada, 36c.
Half-yearly subscription, 18c.
Advocates Revolutionary Unionism without Affiliation to Any Political Party.

Address:—
Business Manager, S. WALKER,
c/o Wm. G. Allan, G. S. T.
Springfield Cottage.
Hapwood, Heywood,
near Manchester, England.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

A GOOD LIFT

Given to the Operating Fund by Our Alaska Friends.

From the Tanana Socialist Educational Society of Alaska comes a donation of $100 to the Operating Fund, sent "with best wishes for the continued success of the Party Press." Our friends in far off Alaska have ever shown their appreciation of the propaganda work of the S. L. P. by furthering it themselves, in the land of ice, snow and gold, and by sending support to the Party's institutions back home. From the snowbound regions of Alaska to the torrid regions of Panama the proletariat hails The People.

This splendid lift, with the added lift that we hope for from the Daily People Festival, at Grand Central Palace, will enable us to meet some of the obligations that have been pressing for some time. The following amounts received since last report:

Tanana Socialist Educational Society, Alaska	100.00
J. McCall, Los Angeles, Cal.	2.50
B. Kyler, San Francisco, Cal.	1.00
Friend, New Orleans, La.	.50
L. I. & G. J. Lambrigger, Niobrara, Neb.	1.23
E. Brodsky, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.50
18th and 20th A. D., New York	1.00
Ed. McCormick, New York ..	.50
Louis Chun, Philadelphia, Pa.	.50
J. M. Carnahan, Bellingham, Wash.	1.00
H. Olson, Orient, Wash.	2.00
J. W. Stewart, Tucson, Ariz.	2.00
L. Katz, Washington, D. C. ..	3.50
M. Cassel, Denver, Col.	1.00
C. Demms, Denver, Colo. ..	.50
Roving Wage Slave, Holyoke, Mass.	1.00
H. Warlett, New York	1.00
Section Monroe County, N. Y.	6.70
M. Schoenfeld, Philadelphia..	.50
Total	126.93
Previously acknowledged....	5,460.74
Grand total	$5,587.67

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 49 Dubose avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Headquarters of Section Portland, Oregon, S. L. P. and Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation, 268 Stark street, Room 32.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m. at Headquarters, 1366 Ontario street, near St. Clair avenue.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Hartford, Conn., meets every second Wednesday in the month at 8 p. m. at Headquarters, 34 Elm street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred. Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every first and third Friday, 8 p. m., at Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women invited.

Headquarters Section Seattle, Sullivan Building, 712 First avenue, Room 207. P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Maccabee Hall, corner 4th and Pine streets.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 475 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

Section Denver meets the first Sunday afternoon of each month, at Hall 401 Club Building, 1731 Arapahoe street. People readers invited. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

PRESENTS FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR.

Mrs. F. Suessbrick, Jam. Plain, Mass., fine feather sofa-pillow; Collected by F. Houtenbrink, So. Boston, Mass., the following cash donations: J. Finkler, $1, Mrs. Christensen, $1, Mrs. G. Wuth, $2, Frank Bohmbach, $1.50; M. Goldsmith, city, donation, $1; E. A. Archer, Brooklyn, N. Y., set of Fortune-telling cards; D. Schwartz, Brooklyn, N. Y., two boxes of fine cigars; P. Joseph, Brooklyn, N. Y., wire basket and three wire egg beaters; Mrs. Miller, Brooklyn, N. Y., ashtray, two salt sellers, milk pitcher, two match safes, glass bowl; Mrs. J. Manthy, Brooklyn, N. Y., half dozen ladies' ties; Joseph Lutkenhaus, city, five pieces of glass ware and metal tray; Mrs. George H. Wilson, city, beautiful hand-made parlor table-cover; Euchre Club, two work baskets, three work bags, two laundry bags, two jardinieres, five vases, five whisk-broom holders, two large pin cushions, two sofa cushions, two collar bags, 20 pieces of bric-a-brac, and 65 pieces for the grab bag; Mr. ond Mrs. L. Ballhaus, city, two French dolls, china cup and saucer and fruit dish; Jos. P. Johnson, city, 100 fine smokers; Mrs. F. Brauckman, city, live rabbit; Adolph Klein, city, 5½ dozen novelty panel pictures, half dozen calendars, three wall pockets, nine novelty toy wardrobes, three match safes, three novelty whisk-broom holders, four novelty comb and brush holders; F. W. Kunz, West Brook, Conn., box of rattle snakes and beetles; Adam Moren, city, collection of fine engravings (framed).

B. Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y., cash donation of one dollar; Mrs. A. Grieb, city, china mustard jar, four ash trays, eight small fruit trays, five large fruit trays, and two saucers; Mrs. Robbins, city, two boxes ready to wear ladies' hats; Mrs. George Luck, Brooklyn, N. Y., children's magic lantern outfit, Mrs. T. Kohler, Brooklyn, N. Y., four glass pepper and salt sellers and two pin cushions; T. J. Holmes, Cleveland, O., valuable bound book (hand-tooled); Fred Frankel, Cleveland, O., fine leather cigar case; Mrs. P. J. Dwyer, Dunlap, Wash., beautiful sofa-pillow cushion; H. Kleinert, two pounds of coffee and two pounds of tea, fine sugar bowls and milk pitcher; Martin Stauss, Rockville, Conn., beautiful ornamental cake; Socialist Women of Greater New York, ten pounds of home-make fancy sponge cake, Miss Sadie Carroll, L. I. City., a beautiful sofa pillow; Miss Bettie Thal, city, one beautiful sofa pillow and one opera bag; Mrs. Altshiler, city, one pin-cushion, one baby clothes hanger, and one hatpin holder; Mrs. Salley, city, one fancy lady's tie, two pin-cushions, and one hand-made marketing bag; Crown Art Metal Works, city, one dozen lady's collar pins; Mr. Harry Agate, city, one Russian antique vase; A Sympathizer, six dozen lady's necklets and two dozen belts; Mr. Samuel Jacobson, city, carving set; Mrs. Raskin, city, two vases; Mrs. D. Rosenfield, Hoboken, three boxes perfume; Miss Tessie Hirschberg, city, two pin-cushions; Miss Astella Sacks, city, one hatpin holder and one hair receiver; Miss Mamie Cohen, city, one pincushion and a glove box; Mrs. Katerin Grigorie, city, one whisk-broom holder; Miss Nattie Salzberger, Brooklyn, one wiskbroom holder; Mrs. H. Ziegen, city, one handkerchief bag; Mr. Harry Thal, city, six pocketbooks (without money), Mrs. Samuelson, city, handkerchief bag; Miss Grace Gunn, Schenectady, N. Y., six satchet bags; Miss Jessie Gunn, Schenectady, N. Y., two embroidered bags; E. Brodsky, Brooklyn, N. Y., half-gallon of witch hazel; H. Andrews, Westchester, N. Y., imported bootblack statue; Maggie and Joe Branigan, Kearney, N. J., book, Woman Under Socialism; Mrs. Werheim, city, alligator match holder, fine black-beaded lace.

E. A. Archer, Brooklyn, N. Y., milk pitcher and sugar bowl; Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Orange, city, fine sofa pillow; Mrs. C. Aronson, city, four jabots; Miss Mary and Mrs. Sperber, city, match holder, one dozen pin cushions; Miss Mary Solomon, city, cup and saucer and pin cushion; Mr. Pavlowsky, city, bust of Beethoven; Ed. Polster, Cleveland, Ohio, two trays; John Donohue, City, two trays, two aluminum cups, whisk-broom holders, pair of fancy garters, and two fancy baskets; Miss Anna Otto, Buffalo, N. Y., fancy cushion; Mrs. D. De Leon, city, one two-quart jar of preserved quinces and one two-quart jar of string beans; G. Langner, Milford, Conn., two large pound cakes.

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